

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 26.

DEAD HORSE FAT AND FERTILIZER.

Los Angeles, Cal., will call for bids for carting away and reducing dead horses. The present contract expires.

STOCK YARDS HELD UP.

The Union Stock Yards at Nashville, Tenn., are in the hands of Park Marshall as receiver, pending the final issue of a suit brought against it by Mr. Guyton, who is largely at interest.

THE BEEVES SOLD WELL.

The sale of Canadian short loin cattle, held at Hamilton, showed good prices, as 43 herd fetched \$8,205 or an average of \$191 per head. The sale was held under the management of Hon. John Dryden.

PROSECUTING BUTTER SMUGGLERS.

The United States Government is vigorously pushing the prosecution of F. E. Badger and E. G. Pond, charged with smuggling butter into this country from Canada. Both civil and criminal actions are brought.

WANT AMERICAN HOGS.

The Live Stock World has inquiries from Porto Rico for pure bred Poland-China hogs. Advice from that beautiful island indicate quite a growth of interest in live stock and agricultural matters there.—Chicago Daily Live Stock World.

SIOUX CITY LIVE STOCK CO.

The South Dakota Live Stock Company, of Sioux City, has been organized. The incorporators are: President, R. C. Howe; secretary, C. W. Lemon. This company is one of the fruits of the increased importance of that center.

MEXICAN STOCK YARDS.

The National Stock Yards Company, of Mexico, has been organized at Augusta, Me., for the purpose of carrying on a general stock yards and cattle business in Mexico. The stated capital is \$1,000,000; nothing paid in. The officers of the company are: President, F. L. Dutton, Augusta; treasurer, E. F. Whitum, Augusta.

SIRONA SAUSAGE BINDER.

The substance brought on the market under the name of Sirona and advertised as a substitute for flour to be used in sausages for binding purposes, acid and fruit-free, has been found to be nothing but corn (maize) starch.

WITH BRIDGE TOLLS REMOVED.

South Omaha is agitating with the railroads for a removal of the bridge tolls. The roads construed the recent removal as applying only to Omaha. The South Omaha packers are asking for the same treatment as Omaha gets. The roads say that all Nebraska will demand removal of river bridge tolls if the request is granted. The answer is not accepted. The fight for free bridges to packertown is getting warm.

OUR HENS INTEREST AUSTRALIANS.

American hens are down in Australia laying eggs for the championship of the world in their class, and are up against the combined breeds of Europe and Australia. Six American hens laid 103 eggs in a month and tied for first place. The Australian record for six hens is 1,113 eggs in a year, or an average of 185½ eggs per hen. Six American hens picked from a dozen that averaged 175 eggs each in twelve months should tot up 200 each.

SELLING OLD BOOGE PLANT.

The Sioux City, Ia., Stock Yards Company desires to clear the site for the new Swift plant at that place and, hence, has decided to sell the old Booge plant. In regard to this Col. Elston says that by the removal of the Booge plant and the filling in of the old channel of the Floyd river a tract of 20 acres of ground would be made for a packing plant on what is known as the old Booge site. The common understanding is that upon this site will be erected by Swift & Company within a year or two the largest packing plant in the world.

Armour & Co. will put up a magnificent plant at the yards. The desire of the company is to start killing cattle by January 1, and if the building material can be brought in fast enough, William Cunningham, the superintendent in charge of the construction, will do the work.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT IN GERMANY.

Consul B. H. Warner writes from Leipzig as follows:

The provision officials of Prussia have been petitioned to have eggs sold in the future by weight instead of by number. The object is to protect German poultry breeders against those of foreign countries, German eggs weighing, on an average, from 38.58 to 51.44 pwts., while those imported weigh from 25.72 to 32.15 pwts.

SELLING THE \$1,000,000 STORAGE PLANT

The following recent information is from Washington, D. C.:

The War Department has received several fair offers for the purchase of the cold storage plant erected by the government at Manila, one of which amounts to \$900,000, and another to \$680,000. This plant, which was built out of the funds of the insular government, is said to be worth about \$1,000,000 and its operations have net about 20 per cent. on the investment.

OF MEN WHO ARE HUSTLERS.

R. E. L. Murphy, for seven years the efficient and hustling manager of the Cudahy Packing Company's interests at Vicksburg, Miss., has severed his connection with that packing concern to go into the general provision consignment business for himself. He has built up a magnificent business for his old love, and, as success succeeds, he will, doubtless, build up as profitable a business for himself. He is known as one of the men who hustle and make things under their ban hustle. He is tenacious, genial and energetic.

WHISKEY MAN ON MEAT.

This is what a distiller says about distillery slops for feeding poultry and other sources of our meat supply:

"Referring again to the distillery slops as a food, I will tell you one significant truth. No chicken that was fed upon this kind of food has ever been known to die of cholera. That is a fact, and I challenge anybody to produce proof to the contrary. It is the cleanest food that animals ever get, and there is something about it that seems to agree with them wonderfully, and keep them in splendid condition."

THOUSANDS OF PRIZES OFFERED

F. D. Coburn, Chief of the Department of Live Stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has arranged for a total of over 26,000 prizes in the classification for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., for the World's Fair shows next year. These are unprecedented in amount and are divided among twelve breeds of beef and dual purpose cattle with 2,352 prizes, four breeds of dairy cattle, 560 prizes; nineteen breeds of horses, 3,458 prizes; eleven breeds of swine, 2,772 prizes; fourteen breeds of sheep, 2,548 prizes; 375 varieties of poultry and pigeons, 10,300 prizes; fifty-seven breeds of dogs, 2,604 prizes. There are thirty-two additional prizes for single cows and herds entered in the dairy demonstration; five for oxen; fifty-five for mules and 1,310 for the estimated displays of pet stock, vehicles, etc.

Provision has been made for five cash prizes and two honorable mention awards in most sections except poultry. The final arrangements of the classifications may still further enlarge the number of prizes offered.

Up to the present time that feature of the World's Fair at St. Louis pertaining to live stock has been designated as a "section," a title which erroneously seemed to indicate that it was a branch or subordinate feature of some other department.

This has now been changed by the management and Mr. Coburn will hereafter be officially known as the Chief of the "Department of Live Stock." The Exposition has added much to its popularity in making live stock an independent department and giving it a separate Chief with a prize fund of \$250,000. The substantial recognition will do much to attract attention to the great St. Louis enterprise and secure the hearty co-operation of stockmen, fanciers and others interested. This is the first world's fair to give live stock the prestige and rank of a department with an independent Chief, and the great extent and high character of the live stock exhibits already assured the World's Fair confirm the wisdom of this liberal policy.

The general desire of the live stock breeders to have public sales made a feature of the live stock shows at the World's Fair has met with hearty approval by Chief Coburn, and the leading National Breeders' Associations have already filed requests for dates and have commenced preparations for holding such sales. A representative of a number of leading poultry fanciers has applied for dates for public sales during the poultry displays.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the first world's fair to provide for the holding of public sales of pure bred stock, which are assured of crowds of appreciative buyers and good prices. Complete plans have been made for a ring for public sales apart from the main live stock amphitheatre, so that sales may be held without interfering with the judging or other features of the exhibition. Public sales of prize winners and other choicely bred animals have come to be a very attractive feature of fat stock shows and the leading fairs, but no opportunity for this popular method of selling stock to the highest bidder has ever been offered at a world's fair.

The sales will be under the auspices of the

breeders' associations interested, and within the period in which the breed will be on exhibition. The following associations have already asked for assignments of sale dates:

Cattle—American Short Horn Breeders' Association, American Hereford Breeders' Association, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, American Galloway Breeders' Association. Horses—American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association. Swine—American Poland China Record Company, National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, American Berkshire Association.

An entirely new departure decided upon as a leading feature of the live stock awards at the Exposition is the premier or sweepstakes championships for each breed. These are intended as grand prizes to recognize both the skill of the breeder and the enterprise of the exhibitor. It is proposed to give a premier championship award to the breeder making the best showing in each class, the showing to be determined by the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals bred by the breeders represented in that class. The premier award to the exhibitor in each class will be made on the same basis.

The large amount to be offered for prizes and the consequent breadth of the classifications and the world-wide character of the shows will make the premier championships at St. Louis an exceptional honor, certain to be strongly competed for and highly appreciated by the exhibitors as well as breeders of the prize animals.

Notes of Live Stock at the Fair.

Warner M. Van Norden, a prominent stock raiser and financier of New York, has written to Chief Live Stock Coburn that he will probably make a large entry from his herd of Highland cattle at the World's Fair next year. Mr. Van Norden's cattle are now at his place at Rye, N. Y. With the exception of one steer shown at Chicago, Highland cattle have not been on public exhibition in America, and the first display of any size of this attractive breed is promised for the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mr. Van Norden's herd is headed by a bull which twice has won first prize at the Highland Agricultural Society Show in Scotland.

Live stock exhibitors in each breed class at the World's Fair will receive a senior champion prize and a junior champion prize for males and females, and a reserve champion award will follow in the four classes. Competition for the senior championships will be limited to mature animals, and young males and females only will compete for the junior champion prizes. Prospective exhibitors express themselves as highly pleased with the plan of Chief Coburn of providing for a more equitable method of awarding championship prizes and thus increasing the number of honors.

The World's Fair live stock shows of 1904 will be the first in which the classifications will be uniformly divided by age periods of six months instead of one year for beef cattle, swine and sheep, thus giving proper recognition to the general method of feeding for early maturity.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association has appointed a committee of three for each of the various breeds of live stock to work for a representative exhibit of Kansas live stock at the World's Fair.

One of the most prominent poultry breeders of England has signified his intention of making a large display of Old English Game fowls and Dorkings in the poultry exhibits at the World's Fair.

HOG BREEDERS CONVENE.

The Iowa Swine Breeders' Association held its convention at Des Moines, Ia. The following programme was carried out:

Opening address, by President Harvey Johnson, of Logan.

"A Word to the Advertiser," by W. M. Lambing, of West Liberty.

"The Variety Growth Elements in Corn for the Pig," by Professor W. H. Olin, assistant in farm crops at Iowa State college, Ames.

"The Iowa Swine and Corn Association," by D. L. Howard, of Jefferson.

"The Coming Hog," by W. D. McTavish, Coggan.

"Preparing for the Show," by Thomas Teal, of Utica.

"World's Fair 1904," by F. D. Coburn, of St. Louis.

"Home of the Records," by W. M. McFadden, Chicago.

"Precautions to the Breeder," by L. H. Roberts, Patton.

"Demands of the Producer," by L. C. Reese, Prescott.

One of the new features of this year's program is the lecture by Professor Olin, which was illustrated by charts and diagrams.

REWARD FOR CATTLE DISEASE.

The Secretary of Agriculture, having completed a careful investigation of the States now in quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease, through the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, without finding any case of the disease, has decided to offer a reward for all cases that are reported prior to July 1, the object being to ascertain with all possible certainty that the disease has been entirely eradicated before the quarantine is removed and foreign countries are asked to again receive live stock from New England ports. It is believed that the disease has been entirely eradicated, and this reward is offered as a final effort to discover any traces of contagion that may possibly exist.

The following is the text of the offer issued by the Secretary:

A reward of \$250 will be paid to any person who shall, before June 30, 1903, first report to the Chief of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., the existence of any specific case or cases of foot-and-mouth disease (epizootic aptha) in any animal or animals in either Massachusetts or New Hampshire. The nature of the disease must be confirmed by the inspectors of this department.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

HOLLAND AND BRITISH DUTY.

The London "Meat Trade Journal's" Holland correspondent says that in 1902 we sent about a million carcasses of pigs, sheep and calves to England, in round figures—500,000 pigs (mostly as fresh pork, but also some bacon), 400,000 sheep, and 100,000 calves, bobbies, and fat calves. Of the latter Hull and Manchester and Glasgow received a share, but the bulk of the meat went to Smithfield market. Meat salesmen in this market will, no doubt, agree with me when I say that lately the Dutch consignments of pork and veal dictate the prices in London, and that Holland, although not exactly possessing the monopoly of these two articles, supplies the lion's share. Neither Canada nor Australia or New Zealand send veal or fresh pork to England—they may send an occasional consignment by way of trial. Protection is not necessary to raise the price of English meat—it is likely to go up in the near future even without preferential legislation. The exclusion of South American live cattle and sheep is sure to put home-killed English meat in a better position—especially mutton; but on the other hand, the increased supply of South American frozen beef and mutton will tend to make the returns for Australian frozen beef and mutton less satisfactory. Especially since the exclusion of South America from Deptford and Birkenhead this country will prove to be a serious competitor to Australia.

The Rhodesia Cold Storage and Trading Company is desirous of branching out extensively into the cold storage line in South Africa. The company wishes to build up a cold storage business there. The meat trade is interested, as Rhodesia is liable to all kinds of cattle epidemics. With a view of pushing this cold storage idea, the company has purchased a cold storage steamer to ply from West Australian ports. The Western route is so much cheaper than the others that perishable shipments could not now be shipped via Beira to Bulaways as from Port Elizabeth. To foster this trade the company is securing extensive ranching properties in Northwestern Australia.

DRAWBACK ON LEATHER CENTERS AND SIDES.

The Treasury Department has made the following ruling in regard to drawback on centers and sides manufactured from imported leather butts. The ruling is as follows:

On the exportation of leather centers and sides manufactured wholly from imported leather butts, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the number and net weight of the centers and sides contained in each package separately and in the aggregate. Shipping packages must be marked to show their contents.

The drawback entry must show the number of centers and sides exported, together with their total net weights and the total number and the weight of leather butts, as imported, used in their manufacture. Said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the exported mer-

chandise was manufactured of materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturers' sworn statement of March 25, 1903, filed at your port.

In liquidation, the quantity of imported leather butts which may be taken as the basis for allowance of drawback may equal the quantity consumed as declared in the drawback entry, with an addition of the loss shown by a sworn transcript of the manufacturing records, provided that it shall in no case exceed the difference between the weights of the centers and sides exported and the weight of the imported butts used as shown in the import invoices.

Respectfully,

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG,

Assistant Secretary.

(3116)

Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

The ruling was upon the case of a New York City manufacturer and importer.

GERMAN ELECTIONS FAVOR OUR MEATS.

In regard to the German elections and their effect upon the meat situation, Washington, D. C., advices say that the German-American commercial relations and prospective trade treaties will be strongly and perhaps radically influenced by the remarkable social democratic gains in the pending Reichstag elections, according to authorities of the Agricultural and other departments here who keep in close touch with the situation in the Kaiser's realm.

Agrarian defeat implies, according to these officials, a renewal of commercial treaty negotiations upon a basis that will bear practical results. The seathing blow administered to the Agrarians, who are the most uncompromising foes of American imports of grains, canned beefs, preserved meats and other staple articles, is looked upon as a sure sign that the coming Reichstag will be in a more liberal mood to consider tariff modifications, especially those harsh clauses in the new Posadowsky law which are aimed at the exclusion of American grains, fruits, preserved meats and packing house products.

REDUCE THE EXPENSE OF CONVEYING HAIR

BY USING A

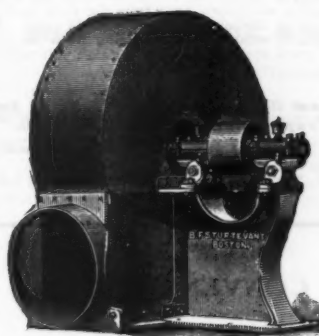
STURTEVANT EXHAUST FAN

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London



135

"Although it is premature to draw conclusions from the German Reichstag elections," says Dr. Salmon, chief of the animal industry branch of the Agricultural Department and the authority best schooled on German-American commercial relations, "it is safe to say that the prospect is more hopeful for a mutual readjustment of trade relations with Germany. The invincible position of the Agrarians heretofore caused the stringent inspection and exclusion laws which have now all but destroyed the canned beef and meat exportation to Germany. The election now seems to indicate that this policy is not popular."

A COTTON SEED "TRUST."

The North Louisiana Cotton Planters' Association has formed itself into a sort of cotton and cotton seed trust. No member will be allowed to sell his cotton seed. The seed must be turned over to the executive committee on joint account and sold in a pool. It is thus hoped to prevent seed price cutting. This association is largely made up principally of cotton planters in the Red River section and in Southern Louisiana. This organization is trying to form or instigate the formation of sympathetic or allied associations among the farmers in other States.

DEFECTIVE PURE FOOD LAW.

Dispatch from Lansing, Mich., says:

A defect which may prove fatal has been discovered by the auditor general's department in the act amending the dairy and food department law, the principal aim of which was to increase the salaries of some of the department's officials. The title of the act refers to Section 12 as one of the sections to be amended, but in the body of the bill the section meant appears as Section 11. This is the portion of the act which directs the auditor general to spread a tax of \$25,000 annually for the maintenance of the department—a very important provision.

NO SMELL

NO FUMES

THE POWTER PROCESS OF RENDERING

Owned by THE POWTER COMPANY, 170 Broadway, New York

Machinery made by STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO.

THE POWTER COMPANY, New York, N. Y.:

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 18, 1903.

I have made a thorough investigation as to the sanitary management and working of the Powter process and machinery at the Armour Packing Company's plant.

I have found that from time to time the raw material enters the top of the tanks till it is taken out at the bottom, a dry, pleasant smelling powder, it is never exposed to the open air, and that all vapors are drawn away from the tools by a vacuum pump and condensed.

I was unable to find any part of the system where an unsanitary condition could exist. Nor could I trace any offensive odors to any portion of the rendering plant. In my opinion The Powter System of rendering and utilizing waste is perfectly sanitary, and should be adopted for that reason by all rendering concerns now using the open vat and press system, and also because offensive odors cannot escape to the surrounding neighborhood from it. Yours truly,

J. F. HASSIG, M. D., Chairman Board of Health.

Pure Lard, Pure Tallow, No Grease. Highest Grade Fertilizer, 15.5% of Ammonia. Every Particle of Material Saved No Press, No Evaporation, No Smell, No Filth. Saving of Labor

The saving will vary from \$18 per tank, or \$36 per day, upward, and thus will pay for a plant within a very short time

For Particulars Apply to THE POWTER COMPANY, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
OR TO THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO., Dayton, Ohio.

References:

THE ARMOUR PACKING CO., AND PEET BROS., Kansas City, Kans.

NO GREASE

NO DIRT

TEXAS CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

SECRETARY GIBSON'S REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, held at Dallas, May 23-25, Secretary Robert Gibson reported as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I greet you on this, our 9th annual assemblage, on the hearty invitation of our Galveston hospitality, where together we can renew old acquaintances and make new friends and friendships. This of itself is sufficient inducement to warrant coming together in friendly intercourse as we do each year. Not only for the pleasure we experience, but for the great good to be attained by friendly intercourse with each other in a business way. No one can gainsay the fact that our annual meeting together in the past years has brought us all closer together and enabled us to know each other in a way that could only be accomplished by mutual personal meeting with each other, which enables us when at our homes and some perplexing trouble arises to approach our friend and neighbor in a friendly business way with that feeling of confidence, when reciprocated, that will lead to a better understanding and smooth the way for a mutual settlement of almost any trouble that may arise.

Occupying the position I do, ready at all times to do my utmost for the good of all engaged in the oil mill business, I can truly see and appreciate the goodfellowship that is being engendered by closer relationship, and a better understanding of each other, brought about by our association meetings, calling us together whenever danger threatens, where, by united action, we have been able to controvert such dangers. But this is not all we can do or accomplish with our association by working harmoniously together; we should with active committees further improve the working of our association, and by mutual exchanges of ideas and experiences we should so improve the work of crushing cotton seed as to get better results in the outturn of products, as well as the marketing to the best advantage of those products at home and abroad. We should form insurance companies for the protection of our mill properties against losses incident to fires. Whether mutual or stock companies, is a question to be worked out by some expert, experienced in the business. With

proper management we surely can get as good protection as now offered, and at a considerable saving in the cost to the mills.

Our association has increased in usefulness and strength year by year under the fostering care and careful guidance of its officers, who have given so freely of their time, best judgment, and experience to its upbuilding. Until to-day its great influence and benefits are felt in every market wherever our products are sold, as well as in national and state departments interested in the development of the farming and other kindred industries of our whole country.

Its finances are in a good healthy condition with no outstanding indebtedness. Of this though, our treasurer will enlighten you.

Our membership has not increased as it should, quite a number of the mills being absorbed by the large companies, though we have over a hundred and seventy-five members. Our mill membership should be greatly increased and I hope each member will constitute himself a committee to bring in his neighbor.

I would recommend our getting better and more suitable quarters for our office. We should be on a ground floor conveniently located, so that every mill man that comes to the city can have a place to meet with his friends and in which we could hold committee meetings, and in fact any ordinary meeting of the association. This we can fit up with facilities to post the markets and keep all our members fully informed.

The oil mill business in Texas has now grown to such proportions that we should be prepared to take advantage of any and all opportunities for the better conduct of the business and protection of our members. I would advise, if deemed feasible, in connection with our association, that we help form a board of trade with committees, the same as all well organized boards of trade have, for the conduct of its affairs. This would greatly aid our members in the matter of arbitration and I believe would greatly facilitate our business generally. In connection with this we can have arrangements made for a refiner to make such tests as our members would want of their oil, meal and cake, as well as for the arbitration committee. Our foreign trade in cake and meal is getting in that shape that it will soon be necessary to have analyses made on which to sell to the

best advantage and for the best prices obtainable, as against those products from sections that cannot produce them with the qualities as from our Texas made products.

In the selection of a location for our office, I would prefer you leave it to the executive committee, who I know will do what they think best for the good of the association and members.

I won't undertake to say anything about our rules, feeling confident that what you do with them will be for the best, and assure you that I will to my utmost ability see that they are executed, if in your judgment you see fit to continue me in your service in my present capacity.

COTTON SEED TWENTY YEARS AGO.

While in Cincinnati, O., a few days ago, J. J. Green, the well known cotton oil mill man of Shreveport, La., became reminiscent and made the following observations upon the cotton oil situation and things:

"I was in the meeting here in the St. Nicholas when the combination of the cotton seed oil manufacturers of all the mills in the South was made under the name of the American Company 18 years ago, and this is my first visit since. I find wonderful improvements in Cincinnati. Shreveport is an exceedingly prosperous business city. We have eight railroads, four oil mills, and handle from 250,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton a year. Our population is now about 23,000. Our cotton crop is three to four weeks late this season on account of the constant rains and cold weather, and it will take the smile of Providence to bring it out. Spot cotton for September will be 15 cents a pound, and those who have to deliver it will find it hard to get at that. Brown is safe in his corner. There is sure to be a big shortage in the cotton crop this year, and the scarcity in the visible supply will run up the price for the growing crop to 10 and 11 cents.

PUEBLO PLANT BONUS READY.

The officials of the United States Packing Company have been informed that the Pueblo bonus is now ready. There is now no block to the beginning of work on the building. The completion of the bonus, it is stated, assures this \$300,000 packing house for Pueblo, Colo.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The tannery of the Union Tannery Company, at Laporte, Pa., has been partially destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

J. A. Lang, of Berlin, Ont., and several other local capitalists will erect an extensive tannery near Ottawa, Canada, as soon as a satisfactory site is secured.

The Will & Baumer Candle Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., have erected a fireproof building to be utilized as a steaming plant, which will involve an expenditure of \$40,000.

The Western Butter and Meat Company, of McKeesport, Pa., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated. Directors, H. C. Haymond, N. A. Wittemann and J. K. Skelly, of McKeesport.

The New Mexico Land and Live Stock Company has been incorporated at Manzanola, with a capitalization of \$500,000. The principal office of the company will be at Springer, N. M.

The South Dakota Land and Live Stock Company, of Sioux City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are as follows: R. C. Howe, president; J. J. Burns, vice-president; C. W. Lennon, secretary and treasurer.

OLIVE OIL IN ITALY.

Consul-General H. de Castro sends from Rome, a letter from the president of the United Chambers of Commerce of Italy, which says, in part:

I take the liberty of calling attention to a report from a consul in Spain which appeared in No. 1,589 of the Advance Sheets of Consular Reports on March 9 last. It is asserted therein that Italian oil exporters, in the years of short crops, import oil from Spain, mix it with American oil, and export said mixture to the United States as an Italian product. Considering that foreign oil is charged in Italy an import duty of 6 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.16 per 220 pounds), and that no drawback is allowed for re-exportation, it is difficult to perceive the advantage Italian commerce could derive from such a process. As far as this year's crop is concerned, I must observe that, although it is inferior to the average of the last four years, it has exceeded the Spanish crop and it would thus seem more rational for Spanish exporters to come to Italy for their requirements.

It is a fact that Italy buys at irregular times, when her crops run short, some olive oil from Spain—this, however, in small proportion compared with her own exportation. As the oil so imported is subjected to duty and is generally lower in price than the Italian product, said imported oil must necessarily be used for home consumption. It is natural that Italian producers should export the finer product in order to enable them to compete with the producers of other countries.

The consul-general adds that he has personally studied the oil industry in Italy and has never found that the product was adulterated for exportation purposes.

VARIETY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of—
Cross Counter-balance Elevator Doors
Cross Horizontal Folding Doors
Fire doors of all descriptions
Blackman Exhaust Fans

77-83 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

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MAKING READY FOR GERMANY.

The Treasury Department this week sent a circular to collectors and other customs officials instructing them how to act in the matter of holding up imports which are suspected of being adulterated or of being injurious to human health. The customs authorities will be furnished with information as to what goods are to be challenged, and will act on their own initiative or on complaint from any substantial source. They are required to draw samples from such goods and forward them to the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, for chemical analysis. The amount of the samples in the case of solids is to be two pounds and of liquids one quart.

The cost of samples taken is to be paid to the importer, and the Department of Agriculture will pay all transportation charges on samples sent to Washington. The importer whose goods are challenged on the score of evasion of the law against the entry of adulterants is to be given a notice of the fact, and is to have the right within two days to be heard in explanation or in defense of the good quality of the articles imported. When the chemist has made his report the goods, if found to be all right, are entitled to come in, and if found to be adulterated, can be exported or destroyed according to the decision of the consignee. If he abandons them the customs officials must see that they are destroyed.

These rules will be put in force on July 1.

A WIRELESS THOUGHT.

The popularity of the wireless system of telegraphy is due to its practicability and its necessity. The De Forest system is the popular one in America, because it seems to be all that its inventor claims for it. Its adoption by the Government of the United States and great commercial bodies and newspapers endorses its accuracy and speed, as well as its availability. The United States Government adopted the De Forest system after competitive tests. Uncle Sam has already rigged up about ten stations for the use of the Army, Navy and otherwise. Nearly fifty other stations have been rigged up.

Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific, Inter-Island and Seaboard Wireless service is to be established and the Great Lakes covered by the De Forest system.

The "Scientific American" says regarding this system: "In this country the De Forest system seems easily to lead its competitors in the practical results accomplished."

We are now having wireless automobiles, and wireless everything, including wireless dividends. Those getting on the ground floor

will have a lot of wireless joy as the world catches on, and the profits rise to greet the shareholders.

OLEOMARGARINE RETURNS.

Instructions to collectors concerning the preparation of Forms 500 and 502, showing payment of special tax as wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine taxed at the rate of one-fourth cent and 10 cents per pound, respectively:

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1903.

To collectors of internal revenue:

In connection with the qualification of wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine, taxed at the rate of one-fourth of 1 cent and 10 cents per pound, respectively, you are instructed to have your returns on Forms 500 and 502 prepared with great care, for the reason that the entries on said forms will undoubtedly be very heavy for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903.

Reports which do not conform to the following instructions will not be accepted:

All information furnished must be clearly and legibly written.

The entries of names of dealers must be made in strict alphabetical order.

The full address, street, and number of every dealer must be furnished.

The entry in the column headed "Period covered by payment of tax" should show the actual time from which the liability to special tax began.

This matter is called to your attention because it is the practice of many dealers to make payment in advance during June for the fiscal year immediately to follow. Such payments are shown by collectors on their June Forms 500 and 502, and these instructions should be observed in the preparation of said forms.

J. W. YERKES,
Commissioner.

WANTED

A first class man to take charge of the curing department in a small packing house. Address "N," care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

A Small Second-Hand Tankage Dryer
P. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
RAUBSVILLE, PA.

MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER ORDINANCE.

The city of San Francisco, Cal., has before it the following ordinances to regulate the slaughtering of cattle and the maintenance of slaughter houses:

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to establish or maintain any slaughter house or to slaughter cattle, hogs, calves, sheep or other animals within the city or county, except within that tract of land bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the point of intersections of the easterly line of Kentucky street with the southwesterly line of First avenue south, and running thence southeasterly along said southwesterly line of First avenue south to the northwesterly line of I street south; thence southwesterly along said northwesterly line of I street south to the southwesterly line of Seventh avenue south; thence northwesterly along the said southwesterly line of Seventh avenue south to the southeasterly line of Railroad avenue; thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Railroad avenue to the said easterly line of Kentucky street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Kentucky street to said southwesterly line of First avenue south and to the point of commencement.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred (\$500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, June 1, 1903.

Passed for printing by the following vote:
Ayes—Supervisors Alpers, Bent, Booth, Boxton, Brandenstein, Brauhart, Comte, Connor, Curtis, D'Ancona, Eggers, Loughery, Lynch, McClellan, Payot, Walsh, Wilson.
Absent—Supervisor Sanderson.

CHAS. W. FAY,
Clerk.

Soaking the Meat Man.

In addition to the above ordinance was before the Council:

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep, hogs or other live stock shall pay a license as follows:

Those who slaughter less than five hundred (500) large stock per quarter shall pay five (5) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than five hundred (500) and less than twelve hundred (1,200) large stock per quarter shall pay ten (10) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than twelve hundred (1,200) large stock and less than twenty-five hundred (2,500) per quarter shall pay twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) and less than four thousand (4,000) large stock per quarter shall pay thirty (30) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter four thousand (4,000) or more large stock per quarter shall pay fifty (50) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter less than fifteen hundred (1,500) small stock per quarter shall pay three (3) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter fifteen hundred (1,500) and not more than four thousand (4,000) small stock per quarter shall pay seven and 50-100 (7.50) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter more than four thousand (4,000) and less than ten thousand (10,000) small stock per quarter shall pay fifteen (15) dollars per quarter.

Those who slaughter ten thousand (10,000) or more small stock per quarter shall pay twenty (20) dollars per quarter.

Section 2. The term "large stock" shall include all horned cattle over eighteen (18) months of age; and the term "small stock" shall include all horned cattle under eighteen (18) months of age, and calves, sheep, hogs and lambs.

Section 3. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in slaughtering both classes of live stock shall pay the licenses herein provided for both classes.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of the ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately.

DUTIABLE OLEOMARGARINE.

Upon oleomargarine of the manufacture of the United States once exported free of tax, and afterwards returned from the foreign port to the United States, there shall be paid a duty equal to the internal revenue tax imposed upon oleomargarine of the class to which such returned goods properly belong.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Inter. Revenue,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1903.

Sir: Your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting an application of Swift & Co., manufacturers of oleomargarine at Jersey City, for permission to return to the factory from Kingston, Jamaica, 10 cases of oleomargarine exported on April 15, is received.

It appears from the statement of the manufacturers that upon arrival of these goods at the foreign port they were found to be of a quality unsuitable for the market to which they had been shipped, and Swift & Co. desire to return them to this country in order that same may be revoked, provided this can be done without payment of internal revenue tax or customs duties, and you ask to be informed in the premises.

In reply, your attention is called to the customs administrative act, in effect August 1, 1890, as amended by the act of April 24, 1897, section 27, which provides—

That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty



equal to the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Laws upon such articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

The goods proposed to be returned by the manufacturers come under the classification of the above section, and, therefore, there would be levied and collected a duty equal to the internal revenue tax imposed upon domestic oleomargarine of the class to which these goods belong; if artificially colored, 10 cents per pound, otherwise one-fourth of a cent per pound.

Respectfully,
J. W. YERKES,
Commissioner.

Mr. H. C. H. Herold,
Collector of Internal Revenue, Newark, N. J.

WIRELESS

We are equipping stations for service over land and sea, under all conditions and any extent of range.

Write us the conditions of service you require and we will furnish prompt estimates.

**High Speed Transmission
Complete Satisfaction Guaranteed**

This system has been adopted by the
United States Government.

**AMERICAN DE FOREST WIRELESS
TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

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NEW YORK

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

MAORILAND'S NEW PROBLEM

The protest of the British provision brokers and retail meat dealers against the New Zealand government's entering the United Kingdom as a retail merchant is natural. Government merchandizing is dangerous anyway. It is a sort of official socialism which will produce trade anarchy. If a government's aim is to pauperize the populace by shaving the middle man's profit into its own coffers in all lines of trade, the logical result would be the ultimate employment of the people by the nation and the ultimate reduction of the masses to a state just above the almshouse, whose inmates are government fed and clothed. The New Zealand government may not aim at such an ideal and may disdain such intent by the very fact of making its experiment upon others than its own people. The principle is the same. It sets the precedent of a government usurping the trade province of the populace and destroying the base of its livelihood. Suppose, for instance, that other governments emulated New Zealand and in many lines what would be the effect upon the commercial population? The government of the United States has studiously avoided any encroachment upon or interference with the business affairs of its citizens. If the British or any other government should grow or buy grain, ship it into New Zealand and sell it at cost, to help the British farmers, the New Zealand farmer would rise in arms, and properly so. Too much paternal democracy of this character is dangerous. While it cuts down the price of a commodity it also chops off the wage-earner. New Zealand carefully avoids experimenting upon its own folk.

HOG AND PROVISIONER SIGNS

The crop and the hog questions are running together in the meat trade mind. The feeder, in view of the recent state of weather and the backward condition of both grain and cotton planting—the sources of his feed supply—is buying up last year's supply as fast as he can, evidently believing that the next harvest will be upon a higher basis than the present price of such truck. The high prices of provisions that have prevailed for some time helped to so reduce the foreign demand for hog products that a release of the strain upon the hog supply has resulted. The breeder has taken advantage of this to keep his sows at home and replenish his stock. Two evidences of this fact is the marketing of a relatively larger per cent. of barrows and the reports of a generally plentiful crop of pigs this year.

THE CRUSHING OUTLOOK

The Texas cotton crop is menaced by two things, a late, cool spring and the boll weevil. The cold ground during May made a considerable amount of replanting necessary. There has not been enough warmth to push the plant along. The menace of the boll weevil is greater than that of any weather handicap. A late, warm fall would make up on the second growth much of the loss in the early fruiting. If the dreaded boll weevil makes a general and a successful attack upon the cotton crop, it will be reduced by at least 1,000,000 bales in Texas alone. To the crusher this would mean 500,000 tons of seed, or a loss of 20,000,000 gallons in oil output. There was never a more uncertain seed crop than the forthcoming one. This is not a pleasant thing to say to the 750 odd mills that will be looking for a four or five months' run this year. The position and the anxiety of these mills may be seen in the fact that at an average of 5,000 tons of seed—the seed of 10,000 bales of cotton—to each mill, the 750 mills which will crush this season's crop will take the seed of 7,500,000 bales of cotton. The farmers need at least 30 per cent. of their seed for farm purposes. Thirty per cent. of a 12,000,000 bale crop is 3,600,000 bales. That leaves the seed of 7,400,000 bales for crushing. But if we do not have a 12,000,000 bale crop! It now looks like 10,500,000 bales. In view of the above facts the intrusion of a late, cold spring and the boll weevil into the cotton crop situation is not a pleasant circumstance. The prospect is a dubious one.

LIVESTOCK RUN AND PRICES

Now that St. Louis and Kansas City are again in the market and the railroads have unlocked from the flood block enough cars to move stock and freights, there should be a big run of hogs and cattle at centers during this and the next week. Prices of livestock will feel the rush immediately and should suffer a temporary decline in price. Meats and provisions will feel the weight of the heavy run within two weeks, when the products of these animals begin to emerge from the coolers and curing rooms for sale. The effect will not be a permanent one. The market will, following its usual course, swing back to ante-flood prices and should advance a bit, as fewer stags and generally poor stock are in sight for marketing this season than last year at this time. St. Joseph gave the first hint of the market invasion of the waiting herds. Last week this center had 2,000 more cattle and 5,000 more sheep than Chicago. This symptom was also felt by other central markets to which livestock could be shipped. Hogs have not been so anxious to move. Mud-dy roads and humid atmosphere are not favorable conditions for moving swine, except at a great loss of weight and, hence, of profit.

NEED KNOWLEDGE OF FARMS

The importance of the meat industry in this country may be seen in the value of America's live stock. We market nearly half of our flocks and herds annually. The total value of our live stock is put at \$4,500,000,000. Of this immense capitalization fully \$2,000,000,000 worth are sold for slaughter and use. The annual value of our agricultural products amounts to nearly \$7,000,000,000. That includes the above \$2,000,000,000. To intelligently manage and post this vast animal and vegetable industry, the government will be asked to institute a proper census of the live stock and agricultural industry. This census should be taken often, and its results be speedily given out. The producer should receive more attention that his husbandry might be more intelligently handled.

OIL MILL AND BEEF DECISION

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has rendered an important decision which is of vital interest to both the beef-feeding and the cotton oil mill industry. A feeder had a contract with a cotton oil mill which was to feed his 2,000 head of cattle. The contract called for the furnishing of "food and water for the cattle." The suit for \$12,000 damages was based on the contention that a failure to furnish water has entailed a loss of that amount on the stock. The feeder won in the lower court and on appeal. As scores of mills enter into similar agreements and thousands of cattle are fed under them, the law laid down in the decision cited is too important a matter to be overlooked in the general mill feeding business. The case was decided at Little Rock a few days ago. The written opinion has not yet been handed down. This case fits other States. It rests on sound law.

MILK BLENDED BUTTER

Great Britain has worked up a pure food agitation, and bills on the subject are getting into Parliament toned according to the grievances of the particular districts from which they come. One of the most important of these is the Sale of Adulterated Butter Bill. The purpose of the bill is to put an end to the selling of "milk blended" butter for the real product. The objectors to this class of butter wish to enforce the branding of it as "adulterated." The measure is aimed at all butter frauds. Singularly enough, the creameries of Wisconsin and Iowa are responsible for much of the American portion of this low grade butter now sold on the English market as "pure." Milk is pure, but milk is not butter. The "milk blended butter" idea is not a bad one even for us. But Britain is a bit inconsistent. Irish butter is allowed by law to contain as high as 20 per cent. of milk or other fluid adulteration. All other butter must not contain more than 16 per cent. of moisture or water.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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Dr. J. H. SENNER... President

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USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

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This invention is a Casing for holding Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Chicago had 15,000 hogs for the day; their prices 5@10c. higher. The products, however, eased a little in price, with dulness and because of 3/4c. decline for corn, while the corn market was weakened with wheat, which was sold down early 1 1/4c. On reports that the drouth in the Northwest was less severe, and that there was rain in Winnipeg, although fair weather in Dakota and Minnesota. Pork sold off early 5@7c.; July lard, 5 points; September do., unchanged, and ribs, 5 points lower.

The later dealings at Chicago on Friday showed fully 40c. decline on pork, 15 points on lard, and 20 points on ribs, with Cudahy,

reported, an active seller. General liquidation and much depression.

Cottonseed Oil.

The situation of the market has not varied for the day from the features in our weekly review in another column. The Union Oil Company advanced prices on pure salad to 48 @50c., large and small lots; 48@50c. for winter white, and 47@49c. for winter yellow.

Tallow

Weak at the West, where 5 1/4c. is quoted for prime packers (1/4c. decline), and one report that it could be had at 5 1/2c.; city renderers at 4 3/4c. New York dull at 5c. asked. The contract deliveries of city, hhds., for the week made at 5c.

Oleo Stearine

Quiet; steady; 8c. in New York.

MEAT AT THE POLLS.

The German elections are over. Incomplete returns give the Socialists 81 members elected. There are returns yet to come in which will raise this party's representation to 85 or 90 members in the Reichstag. The editor of the Agrarian organ met his Waterloo. The success of the Socialists has a note of warning in it to the government. The victory of the anti-German exclusion meat policy party is significant in view of the various measures taken to prevent the middle classes casting their votes. The factory districts enforced the "no work, no pay" ukase, and in-

dicted so much punishment upon the independent voters in the first balloting that many remained from the polls on the second ballot. The Socialists will be the second largest party in the German Reichstag.

CONSULAR INVOICES IN SALVADOR.

Consul-General John Jenkins sends from San Salvador a translation of a decree which provides that the law of consular invoices of May 30, 1900, shall be repealed, and the law of April 3, 1900, re-enacted.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending June 20, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef,	Lard,
Lucania, Liverpool	4747	488	.....	.....	60	80	895
Victorian, Liverpool	1773	92	.....	50	.....	.....	902
Germanic, Liverpool	2170	1760	.....	76	.....	205	3080
Sylvania, Liverpool	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedric, Liverpool	1928	586	50	.....	.....	400	4000
New York, Southampton	2172	.....	32	.....	10	1350
Mesaba, London	2619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Menominee, London	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2155
Jersey City, Bristol	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Colorado, Hull	1430	782	.....	50	.....	85	280
Cervantes, Manchester	18	.....	.....	.....	1024	5051
Ethiopia, Glasgow	144	802	.....	106	50	25	445
Palatia, Hamburg	40	116	.....	140
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	5569	.....	.....	.....	116	15	1150
Zeeland, Antwerp	6045	.....	100	.....	.....	97	25
St. Andrew, Antwerp	10688	.....	125	.....	225	25	180
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	30	.....	500
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Bremen	75	.....	1500
Thordis, Havre	5078	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5
La Lorraine, Havre	65
Arkansas, Baltic	314	.....	50	1070
Heckla, Baltic	400
Perugia, Mediterranean	1215	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	284
Weimar, Mediterranean	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Umbria, Mediterranean	65	500
Roma, Mediterranean	440	.....	25	.....	50	50	125
African Prince, South Africa	30
Aros Castle, South Africa	10	.....	.....	654
Total	32736	11110	7727	50	738	612	5848
Last week	34594	10702	8073	.....	487	799	595
Same time in 1902	18721	12178	8887	.....	130	216	2285

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

PRESERVING WITH SODIUM SULFITE.

From 0.06 to 0.128 per cent. of sodium sulfite were found present in chopped meat at Nuremberg, Germany, recently. On presentation of the findings of Prof. Liebreich, Berlin, wherein the latter pronounces this preservative entirely harmless, the defendants were acquitted. But not as much on the strength of the Professor's declaration as on the satisfactory proofs furnished by the butchers that their customers were aware of the presence of the preservative in the meats.

PHOSPHORESCENT SAUSAGE.

It has been observed, occasionally, that sausages emit a feeble light in the dark. This unusual appearance is not necessarily indicating a putrid state of the meat, but in most cases the removal of this phenomenon is advisable. This is best effected by washing the sausages or the meat previously in a weak solution of sodium benzoate or boric acid. The observation was made that not only were the freshly cut surfaces phosphorescent, but the skin also exhibited illuminated spots. Turpentine vapors had no effect, but a storing of the sausages in a dry atmosphere for two days removed the phosphorescence temporarily.

CHEMISTRY OF PAPRIKA.

(Specially Translated for The National Provisioner.)

The manufacture of the several grades of paprika is dependent on the treatment the papers receive before and after grinding. The more reddish the pods are and the milder their taste the better a quality do they represent. Sharpness of taste denotes inferior quality. The best grades are known as paprika-specialty, sweet—or édes—paprika, and are made from the dark red pods after being freed from stems and placente and from capsacin by being washed several times with hot water. The next grade is rosen-paprika, rozsa-paprika, made similar as the above but containing the placente and capsacin. A medium grade is the Király-paprika, made out of inferior grades of pods with the stems thrown in. The poorer grades are known as Mercantil Ia and IIa, are rather gray in color and very acrid. By the admixture of an oil to the paprika powder the latter at-

tains a better appearance, commanding a raise in value of from 25 to 50 per cent. For the detection of these impurities the powder is extracted with ether, the extract dried at 105 deg. and the iodine number and refractive index found in the usual way. The iodine number of pure paprika oil is 114.4 to 116.2, the refractometer index in Abbe's apparatus 1.489 to 1.490 at 15 deg. C. The detection of coloring matter is made in the usual way. The paprika powder formed into a pulp with water, containing acetic acid, and boiled together with a little wool, colors the latter red, which colored wool, when treated with petrol-ether or heated at 100 deg. C. for several hours, loses its color if carotin alone were present. If the coloring does not disappear under above treatment some other coloring substance is present.—Zeitschr. f. Untersuchung d. Nahr. u. Genussmittel.

FLOUR IN SAUSAGES.

B. Kohlmann, in Zeitschr. öffentl. Chem., gives his results of analyses on 106 samples of sausages, collected from different butcher shops in 27 of the larger cities of Germany. From these samples he found 87 free of flour, while the other 19 samples contained flour in varying amounts. The generally adopted excuse by butchers that flour is necessary to be added to sausage meat as a binding material thus proves to be untenable. It is shown that 60 g. of dry biscuits are capable of absorbing 190 g. of water, the cost of this mass being about 3 cents per two pounds, against at least 30 cents per kg. of bone-free meats. It seems, therefore, that the addition of flour to the sausages is of a rather pecuniary consideration to the sausage manufacturers in view of the enormous amount of water that can be incorporated by the aid of flour.—Zeitschr. f. Unters. d. Nahr. u. Genussmittel.

HOW TO USE GLUE.

Experienced wood workers have always contended that a glue joint, properly done, is stronger than the wood itself. And yet joints often give way at the surface, where the glue is used, which is accounted for by the use of bad material. This true cause few artisans wish to acknowledge. It is merely that skill is lacking. In gluing wood it is asserted



Strong

This is but one of the many reasons why when purchasing lockers you should get

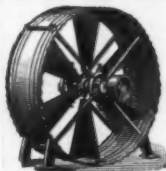
Expanded Metal

LOCKERS

In our future announcements we shall continue to name their characteristic point—why they should be installed in every electric or other plants employing a large number of people—but we prefer to give them to you all at once. That's what our booklet does. Write for it.

MERRITT & CO.,
1009 RIDGE AVE.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

by competent authority that bad work is produced by applying glue to both surfaces. A good job is secured by applying the glue hot, but not extremely so, to one surface, which should be cold, while the other surface should be heated at the stove. This should have no glue upon it. By this method the glue will permeate the wood and bind the surfaces together more firmly than nature binds the fibres.



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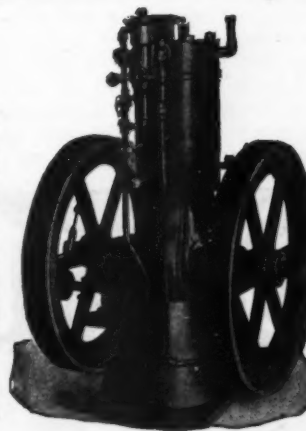


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It gets right in between the threads of the pipe and makes a perfectly tight joint, but you can get it apart without bending or breaking the pipe. Ask for sample and booklet 88-d which tells about it.

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Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and
 East Side Market } 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

ROUNDING UP THE WALES LAMBS.

The "Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald" has made inquiries concerning the lambing season in North Wales, and has elicited much interesting information, although it does not afford such pleasant reading as could be wished. The reports relating to individual flocks and localities vary a good deal, but on the whole a cheerful tone is maintained. In some cases there have been heavy losses both of lambs and ewes, but the vast majority of contributors speak of the season as having been exceptionally favorable up till the excessively wet weather of April. The

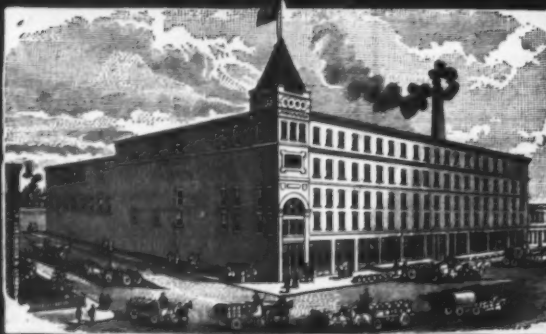
ewes wintered well, and came to the lambing pens in good condition. The number of lambs was also satisfactory, and everything proceeded smoothly until the weather broke, and rain fell in volume for days together. Such abnormal wet was bound to play havoc with mountain flocks, for it had already prejudicially affected those less exposed to its influence, and by all accounts the worst fears have been realized. Many lambs are reported to have died, but perhaps the adverse elements told most noticeably upon the progress of the youngsters, which, despite the constant attention of the owners and shepherds,

have not grown and fattened as they would have done under more genial conditions. Interference with the progress of lambs is a serious matter to many Welsh farmers, as it is their custom to push them on for the early lamb markets with all possible speed, and delay means lower prices.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST CATTLE.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange is fighting the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission on what is claimed to be a discrimination against that point in the railway live stock haulage rates.

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A NEW REFINING PROCESS.

The importance of the processes of refining oils and fats with silicates has been recognized by the trade more and more of recent years, and the only stumbling-block to a more general adoption of these methods of refining for almost every kind of oil and fat is the fact that even now there are comparatively few refiners who really understand the processes and can work them satisfactorily; those who are successful are naturally very slow at imparting any information to their less fortunate competitors; another drawback in certain districts to the use of these processes is because there are considerable difficulties in the way of getting rid of the waste material after use; this is more particularly the case in the neighborhood of towns where there is no convenient tip for the refuse, in fact, in England, in the vicinity of cities like London the refiners are entirely prohibited from using these processes because of these difficulties.

There has been a great deal more investigation on a practical scale over devising suitable conditions for applying silicates in refining on this side of the water than in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe and it might be said that these processes originated here; curiously enough, however, to-day the chief source of suitable silicates in Great Britain, where much of the best Fuller's Earth comes from. We have native silicates found in Ohio, Florida, etc., which, although differing very materially in appearance to true Fuller's Earth, they are not very different to it in chemical composition and are very excellent decolorizers for oils; it has however been found that they are apt to impart to many oils a disagreeable taste and smell, and cause the refined oil to become more easily rancid than by the use of the English earth.

The Fuller's Earth only occurs in Great Britain in certain localities, chiefly in the south of England, where it is known in two distinct varieties, the blue and the yellow, which are again subdivided in the two chief qualities, Surrey and Somersetshire. At its name implies it was up to the time of its introduction for oil refining almost entirely used for wool scouring for which purpose it has been used, or at least similar earths, from time immemorial. In this direction it is still largely used, as although different ways have been devised for treating the woolen cloth, Fuller's Earth for many qualities is still preferred for cleaning the cloth from grease. The consumption of earth in this direction has not however increased in proportion to the growth of the woolen trade. The owners of the Fuller's Earth deposits were fortunate in finding a further outlet for their production, which trade was made through no ingenuity or enterprise on their behalf, in fact they scarcely know anything of the trade beyond supplying the earth, and knowing that some customers prefer one quality of a certain degree of fineness to other qualities, but for being of any assistance in opening up new ground and putting oil refiners in the way of using the earth properly and economically, their services are almost valueless.

The total output of Fuller's Earth in Great Britain is something like 24,000 tons per year,

and of this quantity about 60 per cent. comes to this country.

A recent patent obtained by Charles A. McKerrow, of the well known firm of Hart & McKerrow, consulting and analytical chemists, and chemical engineers, of 8 Exchange street, Manchester, England, offers great possibilities to the trade. Messrs. Hart & McKerrow have specialized for a great many years with these processes of refining both in the laboratory and on a large scale, and the patent is the outcome of years of study. It is for "Processes of Reviving Hydrated Silicates," No. 726,091, dated April 21, 1903.

The patent covers both the treatment of the original earths, silicates, etc., and the recovery of the material, after use, which latter is now a waste product, for use again; therefore readers will appreciate the great importance of the plant.

The process itself is simple, and it is performed by heating the material in a suitably constructed retort in the presence of steam, superheated or not according to the nature of the material operated upon, and the result that is required, and finishing the operation in the presence of a moist atmosphere.

As already pointed out, our own native earths fail in many purposes for oil and fat refining, on account of leaving the oil or fat with a disagreeable taste, and a tendency to turning rancid quickly, but by subjecting the original earth to this process, Messrs. Hart & McKerrow claim that the whole of the deleterious matters contained in the earth which cause this effect are eliminated and the resulting earth can be used for all purposes of refining with the best possible results, even better results than the best English earth for cotton seed oil refining. This being the case we ought to be able to use our own native earth without having to buy from Great Britain to pay import duties for the same, which amounts to \$1.50 per ton.

It is also pointed out in the patent that some Fuller's Earths are less valuable than others for refining purposes, and these can also be much improved by subjecting them to the treatment. Perhaps the most important discovery in the patent rests with the utilization of the waste residues after refining. The patentees say that the revived material prepared from the waste residues has far greater refining properties for oils and fats than the original earths. This they explain by the fact that the process leaves a certain amount of the carbon derived from the oil or fat which existed in the waste earth. This carbon is naturally in a very fine state of division and very uniformly mixed with the earth, so that it is just in the ideal condition to give the full effect to its bleaching power. The process of revivification can be applied repeatedly, and there seems little reason why it should not be used almost indefinitely, or at any rate until the porosity of the particles of earth is destroyed.

From the information obtained from the patentees, the process is applicable to any waste siliceous matters used in any oil refining, animal, vegetable, or mineral, also if it were collected, the waste Fuller's Earths, as already mentioned, which is used in the woolen industry, could equally as well be treated.

Fuller's Earth, or silicates, when used in the most economical way for oil refining, leaves a cake in the filter presses after pressing and steaming, containing from 4 to 8 per cent. of the oil or fat along with the nitrogenous matters, and other impurities; on subjecting this to the process of revivification in the specially devised apparatus of the patentees it is possible to recover this oil or fat, either as a distilled grease, or a heating or illuminating gas, which can be utilized for heating the furnace, or in any other way, as may be found the most convenient. The nitrogen of the nitrogenous matters can be recovered as ammonia liquors; it would, therefore appear that the process will pay for itself by the recovery of these materials.

Messrs. Hart & McKerrow consider that the trade for materials suitable for these methods of refining has hardly been exploited as yet. There are, they say, many by-products existing in other trades which could be utilized, and they mention for example the residue in alum manufacturing, which they find possesses good refining properties after their treatment; these and similar products could no doubt be suitably graded with other materials and used.

The patentees also believe that there is scarcely any oil or fat which will not in the future be refined successfully in these ways. They suggest that the most rational way to open up the trade would be for the producers to start a central laboratory and small experimental works, where manufacturers could send oils, etc., which interested them, and have the right quality of material and the correct treatment given. They point out that it is a mistake to suppose that one quality of earth or silicate will answer for all kinds of oil or fat, but on the contrary, each requires a special preparation to get the best results from it. They state that when properly refined there is no process to equal these, as the loss during treatment is so slight, the resulting oil is not altered in any way, and is left perfectly neutral by having simply its impurities removed without any chemical reaction having taken place. Other methods of refining, usually by relying on a chemical reaction to bring about the separation of the impurities, leave the oil or fat altered, and increase the amount of fatty acids contained in it, etc., consequently the oil does not keep as well as with these neutral treatments, using Fuller's Earth, etc.

PRODUCTS OF A TON ON SEED.

The following is a comparative statement of the results from the crush of a ton of cottonseed:

Crude Products Only.

Cost of seed	\$12.00
Cost of operation	3.00
Total cost	\$15.00
Value of products, crude oil, meal, hulls and lint	\$18.00
Profit	\$3.00

Crude and Refined Products.

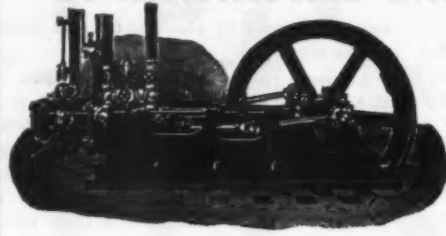
Cost of seed	\$12.00
Cost of operation	20.00
Total cost	\$32.00
Value of products, butter oil, salad oil, compound lard, butterine, beef	40.00
Profit	\$8.00



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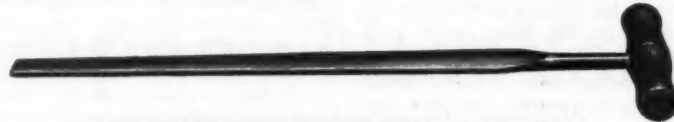
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CINCINNATI, O.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Mr. Tryon is the interested promoter of a company which intends to erect an ice plant in Toledo, Ohio.

Messrs. Croom and Dickerson, of Tallahassee, will shortly erect an ice plant in Starke, Florida.

Hinton and Minnick, of Falls City, Neb., are making arrangements to establish an ice plant in that city.

The Houston Cold Storage Company, Chicago, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by L. C. Ehle, A. L. Lettermann and A. A. Davidson.

The Lorain (O.) and Elyria Ice and Coal Company's plans are completed and work will shortly begin on their Lorain ice plant, which will cost \$80,000.

Nathan P. Strauss, of New York, will equip a plant in Chicago, for pasteurizing and modifying milk. Work on the plant will begin at once.

The Caughdenoy (N. Y.) Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$7,500 by J. M. Anthony, Brewerton; Frank F. Wiley, C. D. Hubbard, Oswego.

The Larchmont (N. Y.) Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000, by C. O. Hamilton, Wm. H. Campbell, of Larchmont, and Frank E. Hume, of New York.

The Cuba Ice Manufacturing and Development Company has been incorporated, and will have a capital of \$100,000, whose object is to carry on a general industrial business in the city of Birmingham, Ala.

The Accommodation Ice Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, has been incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling ice and to conduct cold storage plants. Capital, \$50,000.

The Hoboken (N. J.) Hygeain Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$125,000, to manufacture ice. The incorporators are Emil Beckman, Hermann Wenot, Hoboken, N. J.; Alfred Blum, town of Union, and others.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

The supply of eggs upon our markets is very irregular. During the spring and early summer months they are plentiful. As a consequence prices fall considerably. In the fall and winter new laid eggs are scarce and realize high prices, whilst the returns for

even the cheaper grades, most of which are preserved or pickled, are considerably above the spring prices. If eggs were a non-perishable product and could be kept in prime condition from one season to another, these variations would be avoided and the extremes of prices prevented. Large quantities of eggs, however, are kept, and when the natural deterioration is retarded or stopped they can be sold, if in a good state, at rates which leave a good margin of profit, even though they are not equal to new lays. Simple means of preservation, too, are extremely useful as a means of regulating the domestic supply. The following are the methods which, up to the present, have yielded the best results:

1. Lime water pickle.
2. Water glass.
3. Cold storage.—Great Britain Board of Agriculture.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships about \$250.

Proposed for membership: Eugene Perine (steamships), Moses Cohen (grain), J. Finley Farrell (stocks and grain).

New members: J. H. Birdsall, Arthur A. Allger, E. Allen Carpenter, Sidney F. Ward, J. O. Dennison.

Visitors: James Fairclough, R. S. Barrie, W. Stott, Liverpool; A. J. L. Payne, London; Charles Manasse, Antwerp; Richard Milmar, Hamburg; H. Teivels, Milwaukee; Charles Kennedy, Minneapolis; C. H. Green, J. C. Keller, Toledo; J. A. McGean, Chicago.

FOR REASONS OF STATE.

In one of the recent attractive booklets issued by the passenger department of the Lackawanna Railroad appears a charming little love story of two young people who are accidental companions on the Ponca Mountain Special. It is called "For Reasons of State." The heroine of the romance, a winsome but bewildered young woman, is in great distress because the rest of her party has missed the train. Of course the inevitable

young man is aboard and quickly comes to her rescue. The young people soon find themselves enveloped in an atmosphere congenial as it is unconventional, and the incidents of their trip though simply told are of appealing interest. The narrative is vivid and the dialogue bright. It is interspersed with excellent illustrations by Williams. Anybody may have the book by sending 5 cents in postage stamps, to cover cost of mailing, to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

COTTON OIL MILL LIABLE.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has handed down its decision in the case of Lacey vs. the Dixie Cotton Oil Co. It is an old case extending back to two years ago, when the plaintiff sued the cotton oil company for \$12,000 damages to 2,000 head of cattle due to the failure of the company to provide sufficient water. The contract between the parties calls for "food and water for cattle." Lacey won in the lower court. The oil company appealed. The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court, thus holding the defendant company liable on its contract. The full amount of damages claimed has been allowed.

ABATTOIR AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington and Virginia Stock Yards Company has commenced the erection of its abattoir plant at Jackson City. This place is on the Virginia side of the Long Bridge from Washington, D. C. Ferdinand Espey is the builder in charge. The plans were drawn by W. R. Perrin, of Chicago, whose concern will instal it. The building will cost \$40,000. The owning company was recently formed of local meat men and capitalized at \$300,000. This was subsequently reduced to \$75,000. The officers of the corporation building the abattoir are: President, William G. Carter; vice-president, Charles E. Abel; secretary, Louis P. Krey, and treasurer, Jeremiah E. Donovan.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market has not had many new features this week. In New York there has been a fair degree of steadiness, notwithstanding the fact of a few sales at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. decline, and one sale of city, hhds., at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 50 hhds., to a home buyer; but there was a sale almost immediately of 50 hhds. city at 5c., and 5c. is now the asking market, with $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid. Yet unquestionably the tone has been a dull one for the week, with diminished interest from buyers all around.

The fact that the sensitive corn market to weather reports, against the crop of the grain, has failed to affect hog fat markets, but that the hog fat markets have had sharp declines in prices is not surprising in view of the position of supplies of beef fats through much larger cattle and hog fat arrivals and the unsettled opinion over more important offerings of fats generally.

The detained supplies of livestock from flood-damaged sections have not only been in large supply this week at the marketable centers, but there has been the regular movement forward of livestock from points not affected by the late severe storms, and which has been of that large order, beyond expectations, that there is implied a liberal supply of cattle and hogs back in marketable condition, the pressure from which likely upon the market gives an apprehension among buyers of inability to support the situation by selling interests.

It would certainly require larger consumptive demands of beef fat than are at present indicated to prevent at length burdensome accumulations of the beef fats, if the cattle supplies reach the volume expected by many traders.

And yet the soapmakers are having a good business in their manufactured goods, and are using the tallow more freely than latterly, but chiefly from their accumulations of

it, and not from new buying. The point is that the compound makers are buying less of the beef fat, and on that account there is thrown more of it on the market for sale than demands can take care of from the soap-making interests.

But this latter point is applicable, at present, more to the Western markets, where prices are slightly easier for the week, and where about 2,000 tcs. have been taken at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city renderers and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime packers, chiefly at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The Eastern markets are just beginning to make accumulations.

At some time it would appear as if the corn situation, if it did not improve, would have some effect upon hog and beef fat products; but there is no probability of its happening in the near future, pending the marketing of the large supplies of livestock.

There has been latterly further business in edible tallow, in part for export, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher prices, with some 800 tierces taken at $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but at the close, with well cleaned up supplies of edible, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is bid and declined. The London sale on Wednesday was unchanged, with 1,500 casks offered and 600 casks sold. The closing market tone and prices will be found on page 20.

The country made lots are not plenty, as the soapmakers buy them up closely, with prices for them much as they stood in the previous week. Sales have been 265,000 pounds country made, in lots, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—While there has not been much done this week, yet the tone of the market is held fairly firm. The fact that the pressers East, most of them, are busy in filling old contracts, and that they are not having much of a surplus for sale, accounts for the present steady temper over prices. On the other hand, the compound makers are

not compelled to buy freely, because of their getting the contract supplies. With the much larger cattle supplies there is a promise of freer productions, yet on the whole, the consumption is of fair volume, as the compound lard making keeps up to its full late volume; however, just at present, the demands for the compounds are less liberal. In New York 8c. is quoted, and at Chicago, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There have been sales of 150,000 pounds out of town made in New York at 8c.

LARD STEARINE has been offered at easier prices this week because of the lower priced lard. The lard refiner's wants are light. Quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

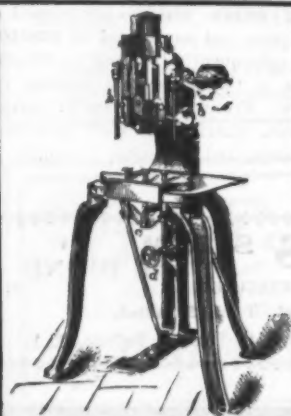
GREASE.—There has been a little export demand this week for the low grades. The home buyers have been taking both, the pressers and soapmakers rather more of a supply, and the tone of the market has been steady until the close, when it is easier. Sales of 180,000 pounds yellow at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 125,000 pounds bone and house at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Quotations: Yellow at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., bone and house at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., "B" white at $\frac{1}{2}$ c., "A" white at 6c., brown at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE does not have much attention, yet is held fairly steady in price. Yellow quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and white at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD OIL.—The market is sensitive to the changes in the lard market, and, at present, favors buyers, without much call for supplies, as manufacturers are satisfied more with small lots. Sales of prime at 70¢ @ 71¢, but bidding now lower, and off grades at 63¢ @ 66¢.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets have taken supplies a little more freely, and with this relief to the situation the tone is a little steadier. Quotations are about \$4.35 to \$4.50 for car lots to \$4.60 @ \$4.65 $\frac{1}{2}$, for jobbing quantities.

PALM OIL favors buyers in a limited way, as there is not much call for supplies, while there is a little more desire to sell. Red quoted at \$5.50 for spot, in small lots, with June and July shipments at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.



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Lagos on the spot at 5¼c. and July arrival at 5½c.

PALM KERNEL moves out slowly, without change in price. Spot quoted at 5¼c., and shipments at 5½c.

COCOANUT OIL—No large sales take place, and even for small lots demands are of a conservative order. Ceylon, on the spot, quoted at \$5.50, and to arrive at 5¼@5½c., with later shipments July and August, 5¼c. asked and bidding lower. Cochín, on the spot, at 6@6¼c., and August and September shipment at 5¼c. asked.

NEATSFOOT OIL—There is not much to the market, with only small sales taking place; prices show occasional small changes. Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1. These grades in New York, 65@53c. respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 86c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 57c.

OLEO OIL—At the decline of a florin in Rotterdam this week, rather more of a demand has been noted, and sales have been about 3,000 tierces. Yet the amount of business is very unsatisfactory considering the large supplies to be had, and it has a distinct tone still in favor of buyers. Rotterdam quotes at 45 florins. New York quotes at about 8c. per pound for extra, 7c. for prime, and at about 5¼c. for No. 3.

COTTONSEED STEARINE—Supplies on offer are not large. Market, therefore, steady. Single pressed quoted at 6@6¼c. per pound, and double pressed at 6¼c. do.

NEW FOOD LAW PROTESTS.

Dispatch from Washington says: The new pure food law which was enacted at the late session of Congress in the form of an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, promises to cause much discussion among the persons interested in the importation and sale of foreign food products and wines. Since the regulations were issued by the Treasury Department a few days ago, to govern the importation of foreign food products, a deluge of letters and telegrams has descended upon Assistant Secretary Armstrong.

Representatives of important firms called at the Treasury Department to-day to discuss the leading features of the new law. One of them contemplated that he had already ordered some goods which, since ordering, he had been led to believe contained alleged deleterious substances. These substances, he said, were not in his opinion uncommon or strictly injurious, but probably they would come within the restrictions of the new statute. He complained that it would be a hardship for him to lose his invoice of goods through the strict enforcement of the law.

Assistant Secretary Armstrong informed him that the importers had received fair warning and must take the consequences of any infraction of the law. It is believed by Treasury officers that some friction and a good deal of misunderstanding will at first attend the enforcement of the law, which becomes operative on July 1.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES—The market is characterized by a generally healthy tone on native and branded, though Texas figures are regarded as prohibitive and altogether inconsistent with the general situation, which fact has naturally resulted in the sale of much contemporary stock.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, are in good request especially for hides of late salting. Tanners are holding off because of a preference for a take off later than the current one. It seems probable that considerable old stock will be carried over.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up have moved to the number of 4,000. Mays at 11¼. There is still considerable old stock offering at 10½.

COLORADO STEERS—60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 4,000 Mays at 11¼. Taken altogether, business on this variety cannot be said to be brisk.

TEXAS STEERS—Have sold at a variety of prices from 14½ down according to weight, quality and selection, and are in rather easier tendency. Buyers are not disposed to operate at current prices, as they regard them as being prohibitive.

NATIVE COWS—The packers are fairly successful in working off old stock, and will no doubt substantially deplete their supply of old offerings. Lights have sold at 10¼@10½, according to weight, quality and selection.

BRANDED COWS—Cannot be said to be in generous supply. A sale of moderate volume was expected at 10½, while some holders demand a fractionally higher figure.

NATIVE BULLS—Are nominally worth 9½@9¾. They are not in active request.

COUNTRY HIDES.

The situation has been marked by a generally rising tendency. There is a good genial demand, which in the face of limited receipts naturally makes prices buoyant, in which condition the sharp outside competition has naturally been a factor. Heavy hides and calfskins have both been in improved request. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS—40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 9½, with 'twas a cent less. While there are high prices it is not improbable that a fractional advance may be achieved in the early future.

EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs. are moving at buff prices. Some old stock at present on hand offers at the even money.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—Are in good request at 8¼@8½ flat.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 9¼—some dealers demand more money.

BULLS—Are the subject of a consuming demand. They offer at 7½@8½, and are in advancing tendency.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lbs. have sold at from 9 to 10¼, according to weight, quality and selection.

DEACONS—Have gone off somewhat, not being quotable above 60@80.

CALFSKINS—An ordinary selection of country skins has sold in connection with cities at 11½.

NO. 1 HORSE HIDES—Range from \$3.47½ to \$3.50 and are in good request at these prices.

SHEEPSKINS—Packed conditions are hardly brisk, though the country situation is characterized by a healthier demand. We quote: Green salted packer lambs 62½@65; green salted packer shearlings, 50@52½; green salted country, 25@30.

BOSTON.

Tanners buy only to satisfy urgent needs, which attitude does not deter shippers from demanding outside prices. Coincident to the

season offerings are small, and tanners are but indifferently supplied, which fact does not seem to promote any eagerness to buy. They are holding off in deference to the arrival of superior quality, besides which current prices do not appeal to them. New Englanders are quiet, more because of short supply than for any other reason. They are the subject of a consuming demand at 9½@9¾.

PHILADELPHIA.

Hide conditions are stronger despite the time-honored plaint of disparity in prices of finished leather: City steers, 10@10½; country steers, 9½@10; city cows, 8¼@9¼; country cows, 8½@9; bulls, 8¼@8¾.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES—June natives are nominally worth 12. Hides are in over-supply, and operations in late take-off is expected soon: City natives, 12; city butt brands, 11; city side brands, 10¾; city cows, 9½; city bulls, 9½.

HORSE HIDES—\$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

There is virtually no change in Chicago packer conditions since our last report. The only noteworthy feature is the inconsistently high price of Texas, which now seems in easier trend. The country centre is very strong, with buffs up to 9½, and in some cases held for more money. This can be ascribed to a paucity of supply and sharps outside competition. The Boston market is inactive, and tanners show little disposition to operate despite depleted reserves. They are holding off both in deference to high prices and the prospect of improved offerings. Philadelphia is in healthy condition. New York is slow, though active operations is probably a feature of the early future.

OVER \$2,300,000,000 OF COMMERCE.

Eleven months' figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, now completed, show that the foreign commerce of the United States will be, in the year about to end, the largest in the history of the country. Imports will, for the first time, exceed a billion dollars, and exports will be larger than in any preceding year except 1901. The eleven months' figures which justify this assertion show that the imports of the eleven months ending with May were \$943,597,194, and the exports \$1,324,493,293. For the twelve months ending with May the imports are \$1,016,712,248, and the exports, \$1,413,733,776. As the largest imports in any earlier fiscal year were \$903,320,948, in 1902, it is quite apparent that the total imports of the present fiscal year will exceed those of any preceding year, and that they will also exceed a billion dollars, since they have not fallen below 73 millions in any month of the past year, and are in the eleven months within 57 millions of the billion dollar line. As the largest exports of any preceding year, except 1901, were \$1,394,483,012, in 1900, and those of the eleven months ending with May were \$1,324,493,293, and the smallest exports of any month in the year were 88 millions, it is apparent that when the month of June is added, the export total for the year will exceed that of 1900, and will pass the \$1,400,000,000 line. The largest total commerce (by which is meant the imports and exports combined) of any earlier year was that of 1901, \$2,310,937,156.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

A Plunge Downward for the Products Through Enormous Hog Receipts—General Spilling Out of Long Stuff—Very Reserved New Demands—Packers Not Attempting Support of Prices in View of Incoming Hog Supplies and Increase of Products Stocks—Market Conditions Likely to Be Feverish for Some Time, but Reactions Are in Order—Cash Demands Fail to Be Enlivened by the Lower Prices.

It has been a hard week for the "longs" in hog products.

Yet just such sharp declines in prices as have happened were in order when transportation and other conditions over the West admitted of the ordinary movement forward of livestock.

And this week the long detained hog supplies, in many sections, have been coming forward freely; there have been added to them freer shipments forward from other directions than had been expected by many of the traders.

Indeed, it has been clear that there is a very good supply of marketable hogs back in the country, from the rush forward of the swine supplies this week.

On Wednesday there was the enormous receipt, for this time of the year, of about 120,000 hogs, as covering the returns from all of the packing centers, while the prices of the hogs broke sharply; and upon the day before the hog receipts were large, with lower prices for them; and again on Thursday there was a decline of 5@10c. for hogs, with supplies of them forward in full volume, although Wednesday proved the banner day, for the week, in the hog movement.

The hog supplies must soon fall off, however of fair volume they will prove to be, and by which the products markets will get steadier positions.

But it is quite clear that for a few days more there will be a disturbed products market of an erratic order and on the hog supplies.

And on Thursday the products markets were again somewhat upset, although under ordinary surroundings it would have been natural to expect reactions for them after the big declines in prices that had taken

place previously in the week. Some advance, however, was made for the day.

Within a week, up to Thursday, the break in prices had been fully 40 points for lard, 60@75c. per barrel for pork, and 42@45 points for ribs.

The changes in prices from this along until the hog supplies are better forward are likely to be of a very conservative order, however that the tendency is likely to remain, most of the time, rather in the buyers' favor, although about bottom had probably been touched this week.

It is not that cash demands have been started by the materially lower prices, whereby more regularly could be expected; but that only, in consideration of the late sharp yielding of prices that a basis has been nearly reached for the hog products that will bear better support, and that the very confident higher grain markets, the situation, particularly of corn, should soon exert some influence over the hog products markets.

Moreover, by the recent very material declines in the prices of hogs the packing basis is now fairly satisfactory; therefore, it would appear as if the packers would be less interested in decidedly lower priced products.

The severe point concerning the week's selling, at the sharp turn downward of prices, was the spilling out of "long" stuff that had been held for a long time in hopes of better positions.

As the large hog supplies came forward the "longs" who had been carrying pork, lard and ribs through an unusually long dull and nominal period, became disgusted, and began unloading freely; the pressure from them to quit holdings was even more marked as the week ran along, and carried the market lower than could have been expected from the hog supplies.

And the trouble found was few buyers, and that the products had to be offered steadily lower to get rid of them, since the speculators did not care to touch the hog products for investment when they had lively, excited grain markets to take their attention.

And it happened that it was a market in which the packers were anxious to see lower prices because of the hog supplies; therefore there was no attempted support of it at any time by the packers.

There is, even now, with the radically lower prices of the products for the week, very little demand for the "long" side, most of the buying is for the purpose of protecting "short" sales.

And there does not promise much new speculative vitality to the hog products trading until clearer ideas can be had of the extent of marketable hogs back in the country, although there will naturally be spasmodic reactions to higher prices.

With the largely increased hog packing there is, of course, a more important increase in the stocks of the products, and which had been gaining steadily since the beginning of the month.

No European market cares to venture overfull buying, on the generally unsettled situation; and our home buyers figure in their demands close to actual needs.

There is little question but that the very large cattle supplies, as well as the big hog receipts, exert some effect, in keeping cash buyers quiet over the hog products, as there is promised a much larger offering of beef meats and fats.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 231 lbs., against 229 lbs. the previous week, 220 lbs. a year ago, and 231 lbs. two years ago.

The exports of provisions from Atlantic ports last week were 2,214 barrels pork, 9,074,973 pounds lard and 11,388,935 pounds meats, against corresponding week last year, 2,411 bbls. pork, 7,780,204 pounds lard, and 11,411,001 pounds meats.

The later Chicago market on Thursday showed some disposition to speculate on the products on the part of the outsiders, who thought they were cheap at the late decline, and who got a little courage from the buoyant temper of the grain markets. There was soon a recovery, on this little demand, of 25 per barrel for pork, and 10 points for lard. It showed principally the point made that prices are probably pretty near bottom.

Estimated Chicago pork: 18,000 bbls. contract pork (19,061 bbls. June 1); 36,000 tcs. lard (23,979 tcs. June 1); 22 million pounds ribs (14,617,500 pounds June 1).

In New York there has been little done in pork, which is held steady because it has been for some time at lower prices, relatively, than Chicago. The shippers have been quiet for Western lard, awaiting settled market conditions. Western meats, to arrive here, have been offered slightly lower, with diminished buying attention. The city meats have held firm on bellies, on the moderate supplies and steady demands. The compound lard trading is quieter, as distributors of the compounds await a clearer idea of the lard market. Sales in New York for week to present writing: 300 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25@18.75; 400 bbls. short clear at \$17.25@19.25; 175 bbls. family at \$18.75@19; 750 tcs. Western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted at \$8.60); 350 tcs. city steam lard at \$7.40@7.75 (com-
(Continued on page 33.)

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Association of the United States

Even Stronger Situations—Higher Prices on Light Offerings and Wants of "Shorts"—Very Little Demand From Compound Makers—Slow Inquiry From Soapmakers—Sharp Decline in Lard Not Affecting Oil Position.

The market has not much to it this week beyond a steady hardening line of prices for prime yellow in New York, on expected needs of "shorts" to cover contracts, and the fact that there is not much outside oil to be had. This, of course, applies to the June delivery, but July slightly sympathizes with it.

And yet the "short" interest in customary situation of supplies would not be considered very material. It is doubtful if it exceeds more than about 3,500 barrels, and we can absolutely figure on only 2,500 barrels, and it is said that about 2,000 barrels is already in sight for delivery of prime yellow for June delivery, although there is some "short" interest on the July, but which latter, however, may be doubtful; it is not, at present, at least, crowding the market; therefore if the July delivery is more confidently held, it is so more because of the added strength for the June option, and the fear that next month some such move, as is noted on June, may develop.

It is a poor time to be short of cotton oil, because there is very little of it suited to contract needs to be had outside of the holdings of the people who will have these deliveries on the "short" sales, and who really want the oil, on its generally moderate supply, and for their own direct consuming channels.

Of course on a "short" market it would be hard to say just where prices could be landed before the close of the month. But at this writing 44c. has been paid, and is said to be further bid for prime yellow for June delivery in New York, although it is said that there have been other offers to sell at that price, that have not been accepted.

The fact that the lard market broke sharply when this 44c. price was quoted for prime yellow oil in New York did not disturb the confidence over the market rate for the oil, as naturally it would work rather independent of the lard situation until the "short" interest was satisfied.

New York, as indeed all of the markets

over the country, shows very limited trading this week; not only because of reserved offers to sell, but through conservative demands outside of those from "shorts."

It is a period of the season, in connection with the feature of demoralized hog products markets, by which there is indifference on the part of buyers and sellers.

The fact that the stocks of oil, suited to wants for edible purposes, everywhere east, west and south, are less than usual for this time of the year, that three of the companies hold essentially all of the important parcels of them, that the greater proportion of the supply, as held by these people, is for their own direct demands, from consuming sources, and that there is no inclination to sell them, at least for the present, means that if the conspicious demands are up to expectations for the remainder of the season, that bleaching grades would be good property at around current prices.

There is little question but that if the compounds are as freely consumed, as through the season thus far, to the new crop oil season, that there would be a close absorption of the supplies of the cotton oil for their make, and that the market would be rather advantageous, on the whole, to selling interests, although probably reduced from the current trading basis.

But there are possible developments on account of cotton and corn crops, together with an early or late marketing of the large pig supplies of the country, which are recognized by the trade as factors, and which may disrupt current opinions over the general fat situation, as it works along to the fall deliveries.

In our opinion the cotton crop has a better chance to show a large crop than the corn crop, and yet it is very doubtful, however early in the season it is to give a forecast of the cotton crop, that it can materially exceed last year's yield, despite the larger cotton acreage, and the now generally improved weather conditions for the plant, although it is conceded that the cotton crop is two weeks late.

But favorable weather in July and August could bring the cotton crop around to excellent prospects, and, as before remarked, cotton may offer yet a surprisingly large yield, however that we think that a longing for a decidedly larger cotton crop than last year, in the necessities of the cotton and cotton oil people, is somewhat doubtful of having satisfaction, unless there should be excep-

tionally favorable weather through the summer and fall months.

There is, however, reason for more nervousness over the corn crop than that for cotton.

It is easier to get a line on the corn crop at this early period of the year than for the possibilities of the cotton yield.

It can be said of corn that the season is a remarkably late one, and that although the Government has not, as yet, put out its statement of the corn acreage planted, there is every reason to believe that there is less corn planted than in the previous year, and that the conditions for it have thus far been of that unfavorable order that there are decided reasons for apprehensions concerning the extent of the crop.

The ground in most corn sections is in fine condition for a rapid growth when warm weather sets in; and there could be, under exceptionally favorable weather conditions, through the summer months, some catching up from the delay occasioned by the cold spring and late summer weather, accompanied as it has been by severe storms and floods over many important corn growing sections.

But the corn crop in any exhibition of weather conditions will be a later one than usual, as a whole, and therefore it will have to run more chances than usual of frost damage, as aside from the impression that there is less of an acreage given it. It is only possible, just now, to say of the corn crop that it cannot, in our opinion, under the best weather season through to its harvesting, reach last year's full total of 2,500,000,000 bushels; and it might almost be said that it could not exceed 2,000,000,000 bushels. Yet, of course, to figure with satisfaction over the extent of the corn crop requires a later period of the year for consideration of it.

It is quite certain, however, that a few days more of unfavorable weather will make certain figures impossible over the extent of the corn crop, if it would be impossible to say just how much less the corn crop will be.

And yet the large corn crop of last year, considering that about 600,000,000 bushels of it was damaged by cold weather, was not more than equal to the wants of the country, and a larger crop than then should have been had this year, as there are much larger supplies of livestock to be fed everywhere than then.

A possible short corn crop would, of course, mean a hurrying forward of the live stock to market, but at the same time there would be a loss of just so much fat; even if the products markets were disturbed for awhile by the rush forward of hogs and cattle, and a later period of the season would be required for better prices for them.

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If a two billion bushel corn crop is made in good condition it would not follow that there would be a pressure to market in a general way of the live stock, but only that there would be a more rapid marketing of it than would happen in the event of a full, satisfactory corn supply.

And as the effect of the corn crop, in giving larger or less supplies of hog and beef fats, the cotton oil prices will largely depend on the later deliveries, whatever may happen to them from now to the fall months on the moderate stocks of the old oil, or from changes in the hog products markets, until something of a more definite order is learned concerning the corn, as well as the cotton crop.

The hog products markets this week have been to sharply lower prices, particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday's trading; indeed, they did not sympathize at any time with the better prices for corn; the reason for it was found in the very dull demands, speculatively, for the hog products, as the speculators were taking largely to the grain markets, which offered more excitement and radically changed prices, and because of enormous receipts of hogs, which led the speculators in hog products to quit their holdings.

There had been a number of traders holding on to hog products under expectations of

better prices for them; they became disgusted this week and began selling, which caused the radical break in prices for them. Moreover, the packers were willing to allow the hog products to drift lower because of the large receipts of hogs, and which they wanted to take in at lower prices.

So long as there are liberal supplies of hogs it is hardly probable that the products will do better.

Therefore the cotton oil has had very little attention from the compound makers, who have been dissipated by the lower prices of lard.

And cotton oil is not likely to have much demand from either the compound or soap-makers until the hog products markets give clearer ideas of their probable prices, although they are likely, at length, to be affected by the corn position. The fact of the large cattle supplies, storm detained and otherwise, keeps prices of beef fats to their late low range of prices, and which are more favorable than usual to the soapmakers than cotton oil; hence the dull trading in low grades of cotton oil, and the fact that they do not strengthen in price with the situation of the prime oil market.

Thus good off yellow cotton oil is hardly better than 38½¢@39½¢, at which sales have

been made of 700 barrels, and which makes them fully 4½¢ per gallon under the price of prime yellow oil.

When it is considered that the normal difference, in most seasons, in the prices of good off yellow and prime yellow is rarely more than 1½ to 2¢ per gallon, the present wide apart prices shows the effect of the respective situations of beef and hog fats, as affecting the market values for the lower and prime grades of the cotton oil.

Tallow has sold lower this week at the west by ¼¢, or at 4¼¢ for city renderers, and 5¼¢ for prime packers; but is held fairly steady at the eastern markets at 5¢ for city hdds. in New York, and 5¼¢ for tierces in tierces.

Oleo stearine is upon a reasonable basis for the compound makers, or at 8¢ in New York, however that it is held at 8¼¢ in Chicago; but if the cost of cotton oil is higher to the compound makers, the price for the oleo is full enough for them, considering that the prices of compound lard are 7½¢@7½¢, in New York, chiefly at 7½¢, and which show no change for the week, while the price of pure lard has been materially lower.

There were sales in New York early in the week of equal to 1,500 barrels bleaching grade cotton oil, in tanks, at 41¢, but it is doubtful if less than 42¢ would now buy it.

There have been other sales in New York of 800 barrels prime yellow, June delivery, at 43¢, and reports of about 200 barrels at 44¢. July delivery, at this writing, is offered at 43¢.

There is no talk over prices at the mills for either new or old crop, the latter being pretty well sold up; while the new crop awaits more definite cotton crop news for important bids and asking prices.

Indeed, the whole cotton oil market is a somewhat nominal one for the week, as awaiting developments not only of cash portions for other products, but the possibility of getting some clearer ideas of the future.

There is still a little foreign demand for edible grades of consigned oil, sales of which happen to the north of Europe, at the prices

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EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

implied last week; there is no Marseilles demand.

The English markets show no further signs of buying here, where prices are without further change, with Hull quoting firm at 22s. 6d.

The western markets are also slack for the oil, where demands, at present, depend upon the moods of compound makers and soap-makers, and which, as noted, are of a tame order, because of the generally upset other fat situations.

The fact that there has been a good deal of edible tallow taken for England within the last two weeks might mean a larger consumption of cotton oil there.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

Short covering has continued to advance values of June oil, while later deliveries have been less affected. No doubt holders are keeping some June oil here on spot, expecting a demand from shorts, and this oil is generally held at 46c., although less would be accepted for a round lot. We think, however, that the short interest in June oil is pretty well covered by this time, and while some people claim that we will have a squeeze also in July and August, same is hardly likely, as most of the shorts have already covered their sales. It is hard, however, to foretell things, and everything depends upon circumstances.

At present prices, the consuming demand is exceedingly small. The compound lard makers find it very hard to sell any compound lard on account of the decline in lard, and the present small difference between pure and compound lard; hence, the demand for cotton oil from this source is not very urgent.

Soapmakers are buying very sparingly, although cotton oil is comparatively high value, when the prices of tallow and greases is taken into consideration.

Europe seems to be able to take care of itself, and is doing without our cotton oil. Some interest is shown in the market from the other side, but at prices which are away below present figures. A few small sales are reported of high grade oil in special markets at fair prices.

Prices for new crop oil are somewhat firmer, more so because of no desire to sell on the part of manufacturers, than because of any demand from consumers.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 46c. asked, 44c. bid; do. July, 43c. asked, 42c. bid; do. August, 42c. asked, 41c. bid; do. September, 42c. asked, 40c. bid; do. October, 39½c. asked, 38c. bid; do. November-December, 38½c. asked, 36½c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 47c.; prime summer white do., 47c.; Hull quotation do., 22s. 4½d.; New York market for off oil, 38c.; prime crude cottonseed



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LONDON

oil in tanks in the Southeast, September, 32½ to 33½c.; do. October, 31½ to 32c.; do. November-December, 30c.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Richmond Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., has filed articles of incorporation.

The Clayton (N. C.) Oil Mill Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. The incorporators are Messrs. A. J. Barbour, D. W. Barbour, and others.

The Timmonsville Oil Company has been granted a charter and will be capitalized at \$50,000. The incorporators are C. A. Smith, Jas. A. Cole, D. H. Traxler, and others.

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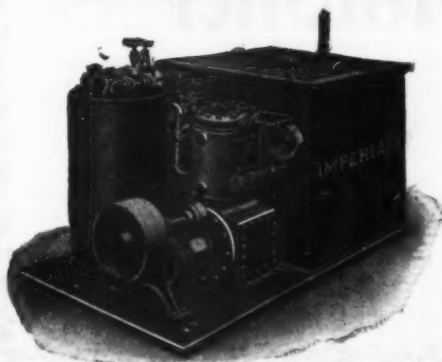
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National Provisioner

Produce Exchange, NEW YORK

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—The official receipts of cattle Monday footed up nearly 22,000 head, but there was a splendid demand and supplies were readily bought up at an advance of 10@15c. over the closing quotations of the week before. One week ago to-day, under the influence of liberal receipts, we had a severe decline, but during the remainder of the week prices showed an up-turn of 15@25c., and many orders were left over unfilled, which had its influence on Monday's trade. Tuesday, with the usual receipts on that day, the market was slow and prices 10c. lower on steers in anticipation of a big run to-day—Wednesday—which was more liberal than generally expected. We topped the market Monday with one load of 1,407 cattle for M. Weinberg, of Rushville, Ill., at \$5.60. To-day receipts are estimated at 25,000 and the market is 10@15c. lower. Export and shipping steers of good quality averaging 1,250@1,400 sold principally at \$4.90@5.15. Fair kinds of same weights, \$4.75@4.90. Light steers were in good demand. Butcher's stock ruled 10c. higher Monday, steady on Tuesday and to-day rather slow in sympathy with steers. Canners selling \$1.50@2.90 per cwt., according to weight and quality. Bulk, \$2.25@2.60. It is our opinion that the outlook for good corn-fed cattle during the next few weeks is good, while common grassy steers will not show but little if any improvement over present prices, and as we near the western range season, may sell lower.

HOGS.—Monday, with an official count of over 46,000 hogs, the market opened 5c. lower, but closed strong and a good clearance was made. Tuesday, under the influence of light receipts, the market opened 5c. higher, with top hogs selling at \$6.20, which we made for Delaney & Parrish, of Hurdland, Mo. Late in the day, however, anticipating a heavy run Wednesday, buyers demanded concessions of 5@10c. on late arrivals. To-day (Wednesday), with receipts estimated at 52,000, the trade opened very mean and draggy, with buyers generally demanding concessions of 25c. per cwt. When they finally settled down to business they paid 6c. for their best light hogs, but did not seem to want the heavy grades at any price, and toward the close of the market would not take heavy hogs they had bid \$5.75 for earlier in the day, and which would have sold on yesterday's early market at \$6.10@6.15. It is the general opinion that this is the low day for the week, and perhaps for some weeks. Up to to-day all classes of hogs were selling in about the same notch. Something good would have brought yesterday around \$6.15, and the inferior kinds around \$6.00, but to-day the heavy hogs were in poor demand, and \$5.75 was a good price for them, while light grades ruled better and as high as 6c. was paid for something particularly desirable.

SHEEP.—The sheep and lamb market has fluctuated considerably recently. Last week the trade closed up decidedly lower, and this week regained 25@50c. of the decline up to to-day, but there were too many here again, receipts being estimated at 18,000, and prices were again 25c. lower all around. It is our advice to market anything in this line that is fat and ready for market.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 15,500; last week, 6,200; same week last year, 18,100. The conditions are fast resuming a normal basis at the stockyards, and by next week there will be little evidence of the recent serious flood. All packers are now killing, and the railroads are now in shape to handle order buyers' shipments, consequently there has been a much better tone to the market this week than last. Next week the market

will be running about usual before the flood. The market has picked up gradually each day this week, as more packers and buyers got in the field, opened steady to-day (Friday), and closing 5 to 10c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 5,800; last week, 2,900; same week last year, 25,300. Hog receipts have been extraordinarily large first part this week, more than double same week last year, and in common with all other points the market has declined rapidly, and, owing to this, the receipts have been light during the past two days, and the market has regained some of the loss. 15c. higher to-day than the first of week, and in some cases even more; best hogs around \$5.75.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 5,400; last week, 6,400; same week last year, 18,600. Sheep receipts have been moderate this week, just about what the two packers in the field at the beginning of the week could use, and there has been practically no change in values since last week. Except for four loads of Texans, receipts have been all native sheep, wethers bringing up to \$5; ewes, \$4.50, and lambs, \$6.

Packers' purchases:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,820	5,012	2,935
Fowler	895	11,653	1,297
S. & S. Co.	1,033	.....	.....
Swift	45	3,069	.....
Ruddy	178	.....	.....

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 28.)

pound lard at 7½@7½c.; 45,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 9¼@9½c.; 14,000 lbs., 14 lbs. average, at 9@9¼c.; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 8½c.; 2,000 pickled hams at 11½c.

BEEF.—Market is still slow and unsettled for tierced, which is promptly offered, and has little English demand. The barreled stock rather favors buyers, with light sales. City tierced offered at \$15; packet quoted at \$9.50@10; family at \$11@11.50; extra mess at \$8.50@9.

FOOD TESTS ADJOURN OVER SUMMER.

To enable his boarders, himself and his assistants to enjoy a bit of a summer vacation and get away from Washington during the hot spell, Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has suspended his food tests until October 1. His report upon the results of the present series of tests with borax and other preservative agents will be given out on July 29. The tabulation of these is now in progress. After the recess the new class will be made up and the members upon whom the former tests were made will be given the preference of places at the table. This would indicate that the squad has experienced no ill effects from the eating of the foods which the chief chemist has had prepared for their diet. The squad show physical improvement as compared with their previous condition. There is not the suspicion of harm in any of them. Prof. Wiley wishes to be thorough, unsparing and to complete the test in every essential particular.

POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.

The following are the points desirable in a practical farmer's hog: Fine short nose, dished face, fine ears, good width between eyes, eyes not too prominent; a straight, broad back of uniform width from shoulders

to hams, short legs and fine bones. He should stand well up on his pins, fat at any age and, if well reared, make a weight of 256 to 300 pounds at eleven months. If the farmer will notice the character of the various breeds of swine he will find that the most popular ones are those which come nearest to the model of a farmer's hog presented above.

A SWIFT MARRIAGE.

A pretty and fashionable wedding took place at Lake Forest, the beautiful suburb of Chicago. Charles A. Fernald, of Santa Barbara, Cal., married Miss Bessie Swift, the beautiful daughter of Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, the great American packing concern.

The attendance was very large, not only from Chicago, but from all parts of the country.

The presents were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Fernald will take a Western trip, and will be at home after October 1 at Cabullona ranch, Sonora, Mexico.

WHAT A GERMAN EATS.

A German statistician has been figuring up the meat asset value of the average human stomach and its digestive apparatus as a factor of value in the economy of the Agrarian of his country. He finds that the average man of 70 years of age, if he has a fair gastronomy, eats about \$10,000 worth of food during his lifetime. Knocking off some 2,900 days for his milk and mush period of existence the gent is left 22,600 days in which to do his task, or at the rate of less than 23 cents a day for meat. At Germany's price for such food it means very little to keep up the bone and sinew, upon which the Agrarian relies. When it comes to the defense of the Flag and the Fatherland, you can't fight successful battles with white men on milk, mush and beer.

DEATH OF MRS. ROHE.

Death has taken a loved and good woman. On Monday Mrs. Thekla Rohe, widow of the late Charles Rohe, died at her home, 194 Riverside Drive, New York City. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was one of the very largest ever seen on the west side. The employees of the big packing plant of Rohe & Bro., on West 36th street, attended in a body, led by Superintendent Jacob Fowler, of the plant. It was a beautiful tribute to a noble woman. Mrs. Rohe was highly esteemed by a wide circle of people everywhere. She was loved from the factory to the palatial home. The unusually large funeral was in testimony and an evidence of this. The immense profusion of flowers told their own story of love and sorrow at this parting. Mrs. Rohe lived to the ripe age of 69 years. Her home life was perfect, and her children adored her sweet character and tender virtues. Mrs. Rohe left five children—Mrs. Bauerdorf, Charles Rohe, Mrs. Halk, Fabian Rohe and Albert Rohe, all well known and esteemed in the best circles in New York. She was a mother without the proverbial "black sheep" in her flock. She died peacefully in the bosom of her family. The National Provisioner joins its condolences with the friends of the bereaved family in this hour of their deep sorrow.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

Rialto Building.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, June 17.....	18,305	1,442	30,310	16,291
Thursday, June 18.....	8,990	837	28,353	9,620
Friday, June 19.....	3,639	207	25,232	5,970
Saturday, June 20.....	188	10	16,615	1,483
Monday, June 22.....	21,814	719	49,598	17,088
Tuesday, June 23.....	5,704	2,598	19,812	13,090
Wednesday, June 24.....	25,000	1,500	50,000	16,000

Thus far this week.....	52,518	4,817	110,410	46,778
Same period last week.....	56,099	5,390	90,771	55,865
Cor. period 1902.....	40,320	3,904	87,522	56,035
Cor. period 1901.....	44,172	2,922	75,809	52,117
Total last week.....	68,916	6,434	166,971	72,938
Previous week.....	66,320	5,233	126,191	74,877
Cor. week 1902.....	53,088	5,064	149,248	67,447
Cor. week 1901.....	50,224	3,833	148,963	67,254

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, June 17.....	6,262	20	5,390	.....
Thursday, June 18.....	5,073	41	5,281	2,213
Friday, June 19.....	4,831	136	4,285	645
Saturday, June 20.....	706	17	921	.....
Monday, June 22.....	5,007	6	7,044	860
Tuesday, June 23.....	3,747	3	1,469	1,559
Wednesday, June 24.....	6,000	20	5,500	1,000

Thus far this week.....	14,754	39	14,013	2,419
Same period last week.....	18,021	45	16,105	2,193
Cor. period 1902.....	9,031	103	10,566	3,736
Cor. period 1901.....	10,316	21	15,278	1,715
Total last week.....	28,631	239	26,592	5,051
Previous week.....	22,231	219	22,186	1,409
Cor. week 1902.....	15,632	317	21,502	4,188
Cor. week 1901.....	18,249	273	25,322	7,571

CATTLE.

Prime beefs, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs.....	\$5.05@5.15
Choice to extra steers.....	4.60@4.90
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.30@4.50
Medium beef steers.....	4.05@4.20
Plain beef steers.....	3.85@3.95
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.25@3.55
Good to choice feeders.....	3.50@4.25
Good to choice heifers.....	3.75@4.40
Poor to plain stockers and feeders.....	2.50@3.55
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	2.90@3.55
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.10@3.65
Common to good canning cows.....	1.15@2.00
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.90@3.90
Veal calves, good to fancy.....	5.40@6.40
Calves, common to fair.....	3.10@5.05
Corn-fed Western steers.....	3.50@4.95
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.40@2.85
Texas steers, fair to common.....	3.50@4.35

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.....	\$6.25@6.35
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.15@6.35
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	6.05@6.20
Selected butcher weights.....	6.20@6.35
Assorted light, 150@195 lbs.....	5.90@6.25
Common to good light mixed.....	5.90@6.00
Thin to choice, 50 to 130 lb. lots.....	5.60@6.00
Stags and rough lots.....	3.80@5.90

SHEEP.

Choice to prime native wethers.....	\$4.75@4.90
Plain to good mixed lots.....	3.65@4.45
Fair to prime Western yearlings.....	4.60@5.30
Fair to fancy native and Western ewes.....	3.60@4.20
Plain ewes and breeding stock.....	2.15@2.85
Culls and tail-end stock.....	1.60@2.50
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	1.60@2.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	5.20@6.30
Fair to prime Western lambs.....	5.10@6.45
Spring lambs.....	3.60@6.70

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The hog receipts have been way above all expectations at this as well as the Western markets, and something had to give away. The provision market started to decline, and packers seemed to be unsettled as to their wants. The market on Monday held up very well considering the enormous receipts, and the yards were well cleaned up. Tuesday we had a fairly steady market at the opening, but later weakened and closed 10c. lower. To-day, with nearly 60,000 on the market, prices broke very badly, and the closing was 25 to 35c. lower than Monday, closing weak with very good hogs selling around \$5.75. It will take considerable decrease in receipts before we will be able to steady the market up, and it is rather doubtful if we see much, if any, better prices here this week.

CATTLE.—The light run of cattle at Chicago Monday, as well as all other markets, was a surprise to everybody, and with a good demand from all sources the selling side had things practically their own way, and most of the desirable fat steers sold at an advance of 10 to 15c. compared with the close of last week. The quality was not as good as usual; nevertheless, with large orders to be filled the receipts were soon cleaned up. Another thing quite noticeable was that the big heavy cattle were not discriminated against like they are under excessive receipts. Tuesday, with a liberal run, the market was slow, and 5 to 10c. lower, and to-day, with 25,000 on sale, prices were 10 to 15c. lower than Monday, or just about the same as last Wednesday.

We have thought for some time past we would see some permanent improvement in the cattle market, but the advance of Monday brought out such a large run Tuesday and Wednesday that we have arrived at the conclusion that there are still many cattle to come, and while the advance may come in July or August, about all we can expect for the immediate future is steady prices, with probably little reactions under light receipts, and unless feeders are prepared to hold their cattle for a month or so, believe it all right to let them come most any time.

We quote: Extra prime high grade cattle, \$5.35@5.45; good to choice medium and heavy cattle, \$5@5.30; good medium and coarse heavy, \$4.75@5; fair to good, \$4.50@4.85; common to fair, \$4.25@4.85.

Butcher stuff showed a little strength the first of the week, but owing to liberal receipts to-day, all the early advance was lost, and the medium grades of grass stuff show even a slight decline from the close of last week. Bulls are coming very freely, and prices are the lowest of the season. This also applies to milkers and springers, which are \$5 to \$10 lower than the recent high time. Stock heifers are slow sale at about steady prices. Veal calves 25 to 50c. lower, bulk selling

\$5.50 to \$6. It takes fancy heifers to get above \$4.50, and good to choice heifers are quotable at \$4 to \$4.25, with dressed beef cows and fair killing heifers \$3.25 to \$3.75. Common cows and cutters, \$2.65 to \$3.25. Good strong canners, \$2.25 to \$2.50, with the common thin shelly kinds as low as \$1.50. Bolognas and feeding bulls selling largely at \$2.75 to \$3; fair to good killing bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75, with a few fancy exporters above \$4.

Quite a few stockers and feeders among the arrivals. The demand is very poor, and prices are fully 25c. lower than last week. Good heavy feeders selling \$4 to \$4.40; medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4; common kinds, \$3 to \$3.50; the best stockers selling \$3.75 to \$4.25; common kinds, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Prospects only fair for the near future.

SHEEP.—The receipts of sheep and lambs light on Monday, and the market strengthened up on everything, and was 10 to 15c. higher than the close of last week, and in some cases the best spring lambs were 25c. higher. To-day the receipts are liberal, and the market is 15 to 25c. lower than Monday, or just about steady with last week's close, the clipped lambs suffering the most. Prospects do not favor any better prices the balance of the week.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

The provision market is acting just in line with our recent advices.

In the past week hogs have declined 30 cents a hundred from high point reached during the week; pork is off 75 cents per barrel; lard, a half cent per pound on cash, not quite as much on the deferred options; ribs are off 35 to 40 cents per hundred.

The break was not as severe as might have been expected, considering the panicky feeling around the opening and the lack of open support by the bull leaders, but the slight rally was due apparently almost entirely to the covering of short lines by local bear operators who were influenced to some extent by the very active and advancing grain markets. Smaller packers, both local and country points, appeared to be free sellers of lard and ribs. The cash situation on lard shows no improvement, loose selling here at 55 off July option, which means a tiercing profit of nearly 15 cents per hundred besides the carrying to the 1st of July for delivery. Evidently refiners can have little demand. Eastern refiners are buying nothing, refusing country packers' lard at a big discount on Chicago price, and the lower the market gets the lighter the demand, apparently. We presume there will be a change some day. We should not advise selling short, but if as a packer we had product in store or in progress of manufacture, we should certainly consider it the safer plan to cinch our profit by some hedging sales.

How

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A VITAL QUESTION IN THE CAREER OF EVERY BUSINESS MAN BECAUSE THE

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IF SO, CALL ON US FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU IN DECIDING HOW TO TRADE

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TRADE WITH US

"STERNE"
RIALTO, CHICAGO

Provisions weak and lower; too many hogs here and West; prices 15 to 20 per cent. lower at the yards, continued liquidation by local and outside longs, with rather free sales by smaller packers, caused a semi-panic at the opening, and but for the covering of some important short lines a much further decline seems probable. The bull leaders apparently offered no support. Cash trade extremely disappointing, shipments to-day only 1-3 to 1/2 as much as last year of lard and meats, while hog receipts show 40 per cent. increase, 122,000 West, against 83,500 last week and 78,500 last year; 53,000 here, 35,000 estimated for to-morrow. The bull leaders may cause a temporary reaction if they should start in to buy freely, but natural conditions apparently justify expectation of somewhat lower prices. Close: 16.25 July pork, 16.42 1/2 September, 8.45 July lard, 8.57 1/2 September, 8.50 October, 8.90 July ribs, 8.95@8.97 1/2 September, 8.75 October.

LARD.—Cash market declined 1 1/2 cents, closing at 8:42 1/2. Loose, 7.87 1/2. Liverpool unchanged at 42s. Shipments, 1,900 tcs. against 5,600 tcs. same time last year. Estimated hog receipts to-morrow: 35,000. Top price to-day, \$6.00. Leaf lard, 7 3/4 c. Extra neutral, 8 3/4 to 9 cents. Market opened very weak, almost panicky, receipts of hogs proving a great surprise to the entire packing fraternity—53,000 here, with prices all the way from 15 to 25 cents lower; 122,000 West, against 83,500 last week and 78,000 last year. These figures proved the last straw, and emphatically broke the camel's back. But for the covering of shorts which has been put out in the last few days, it seems as if there would have been no one inclined to stop the slump. Country commission houses, local traders, small packers, both locally and outside, were all sellers at various times during the day, and as far as could be seen there was no concentrated support given the market by the "bull" leaders. It is current gossip that these leaders were willing to have the market slumped as thoroughly as possible during the liquidation of the outside longs, and it may be when this is finished they will give the market support and change the aspect of affairs, but thus far there is no appearance of a better cash trade or of a let-up in the hog receipts, and until one or the other of these occur we can only look for lower prices.

STEARINES.—The market is a nominal one. Prime Oleo Stearine is freely offered at 8 3/4 here and 8 cents Missouri River points, but we do not consider the market over 8 cents here and 7 1/2 on the river. No. 2, 7 1/4 @ 7 1/2. Lard Stearine, 9%. Mutton Stearine, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Tallow Stearine, 6 cents. Grease Stearine, 4 3/4 @ 5 1/2, according to quality.

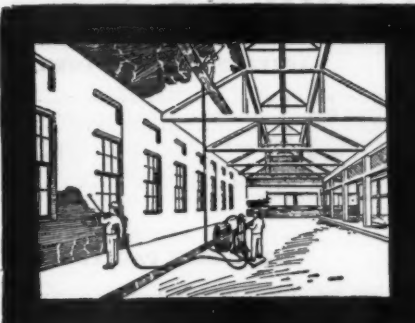
OLEO OIL.—Trade both here and abroad continues extremely light; sales in Rotterdam at 45 florins. Extra Oleo Oil is quotable at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; No. 2, 7 1/4; No. 3, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4. Oleo Stock, 7 @ 7 1/2.

TALLOW.—Good trade reported; market holds firm on soap grades, but little or no demand from the lard compound trade. Edible, 5 3/4 @ 6 cents. Prime Packers, 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2; No. 1 Packers, 5 @ 5 1/2; No. 2 Packers, 4 3/4. City Renderers, 5 1/2. London cables report 1,500 casks offered, 600 sold at unchanged prices.

GREASES.—On soap grades the market is fairly well cleaned up, though pressing stocks are going begging, especially White Greases. A White, 5 1/4; "B," 4 3/4 @ 4 1/2. House Grease, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4. Yellow, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4. Brown, 3 3/4 @ 4 cents. Glue Stock, 4 @ 4 1/2. Neatsfoot Stock, 4 1/4. Bone, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2, according to quality.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Offerings of bleachable oil are scarce, the general tone of the market is easier. Prime Summer Yellow, bleachable, for June and July deliveries, 41 @ 41 1/2. Summer Yellow, soap grade, sold to-day at 33 cents Chicago. Crude in the Valley, 30 to 35 cents, according to quality.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated, on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent., F. A., 2 to 2 1/2. Regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., one cent.



F. E. HOOK,
28-43 Hook Building,
HVDSON, MICH.

PROVISIONER LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

S. P. hams have advanced since last quotations, and the market is firm. S. P. picnics are a shade higher. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 12 1/2; 12@14 ave., nominally 11 1/4; 14@16 ave., nominally 11; 18@20 ave., nominally 11 1/4; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 7 1/4; 6@8 ave., nominally 7 3/4; 8@10 ave., nominally 7 3/4; green X. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 7 3/4; 12@14 ave., nominally 7 3/4; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 12 3/4; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 11 3/4; 10@12 ave., nominally 11 1/4.

WAITING STOCK TRAINS.

The inrush of live stock to Chicago upon waiting trains after the flood subsidies and cars were released, was a sight last Sunday and succeeding days. Long processions of trains followed each other in quick succession. They came down through the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado and other states, picking up the waiting flocks and herds. An army of stock drovers was at work all over the country. The "pick up" trains worked on schedule time and did not disarrange their time table or block system until they arrived at the front. These trains consisted of about 40 cars each and they came in droves, all loaded with abattoir stock. As a result Monday was a busy day at centers, and the shippers began to feel that the great freight glut was being removed by the literal switching of cattle trains in serpentine droves.

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It puts on a coat of white-wash, calcimine, or "Stay There" Paint so that it will last. Covers every crack and crevice in a way impossible to duplicate by using a brush.

With this machine, one man can do the work of twenty skilled painters with brushes.

No packing plant or cold storage house can afford to be without one. Write for our booklet. It will interest you.

WORLD'S FAIR LIVE STOCK.

Live stock breeders of Canada will make a big display at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They have asked for Government assistance to the extent of \$250,000.

The American Jersey Cattle Club is preparing to install a herd of Jersey cows at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that will eclipse all previous Jersey exhibitions. New England, New York and Eastern states have all already shipped 15 cows to Jerseyville, Ill., where they will be held until the opening of the Fair. It is the intention to select the best 40 Jersey cows in the world to take part in the dairy test.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

MANUFACTURERS, BUSINESS MEN, CAPITALISTS AND PRODUCERS OF MARKET PRODUCTS will find good openings in the South along the line of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD

The ADVANTAGES are LOW COST OF RAW MATERIAL, LABOR, FUEL and LIVING EXPENSES; MILD CLIMATE, GOOD TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES to all markets and a STRONG DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC SPIRITED INTEREST permeating all classes of people.

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MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.35
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.23 1/4
Concent. tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.35 & 10c.
Underground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.15 & 10c.
Underground tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	30.00
Underground tank, 6 and 30% ton.....	15.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb., avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb., avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	8.42
Prime steam.....	8.00
Neutral.....	0.12 1/4 @
Compound.....	6.75 @

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	8 1/4
Lard.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Graese, W.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Graese, B.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Graese, Y.....	4 1/4 @ 5

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	.65
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1.....	.44
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	.41
Lard Oil, extra.....	.38
Oleo Oil, extra.....	.74 @ .74
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	.74 @ .74
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	.65 @ .70
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	.65

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Edible.....	5 @ 6
City renderers.....	5

GREASE.

Brown.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Yellow.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
White, A.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Bone.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	.34
White, clarified.....	.43
Plantation, granulated.....	.43
Yellow, clarified.....	.43
Salt—	
Ashion, in bags, 22 1/2 lb.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 22 1/2 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 28 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/4 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/4 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNER, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb., 1 of 2 doz. to case.....	3.25
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	17.65

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.25
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.80
16 oz. jars 1/4 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.25
Plate beef.....	9.75
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	17.50
Extra clear pork.....	10.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	13 1/4
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. clods.....	10 1/4

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14 1/4
Skinned Hams.....	14 1/4
Shoulders.....	9
Picnics.....	9 1/4
Breakfast Bacon.....	17 1/4

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	5 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	7 1/4
Lard compound.....	7 1/4
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	19
California, boneless.....	14
Roiled shoulders.....	12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	\$9.87 1/4
Short clears.....	8.27 1/4
Plates, regular.....	8.27 1/4
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb. free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, medium, each.....	10
" " small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Corveta.....	13
Bologna.....	5 1/4
Frankfurts.....	7 1/4
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongue.....	8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	8
Berliner Ham.....	7 1/4
Polish.....	7 1/4
Veal Ham.....	7 1/4
Pork Sausage.....	7 @ 7 1/4

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	\$3.25
Snouts, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	5.30
Platin Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Forcs.	Hinds.
Fair Cows.....	6 1/4	5	7 1/4
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/4	8 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 1/4	6	9
Texas Steers.....	7 1/4	5 1/4	9
Western Steers.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/4
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4		

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	14	12 1/4	
Short Loins.....	10	15	
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	
Tenderloins.....			15

Chucks.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Plates.....	4	4 1/4	4
Rounds.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	6
Rolls, boneless.....			11
Shoulder clods, boneless.....			6 1/4
Rump Butts, boneless.....		6 1/4	6
Chucks, boneless.....		6	6 1/4
Strip Loins.....		8	8 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging Tenderloins.....	6 1/4
Flank Steak.....	9
Trimnings.....	5
Shanks.....	3 1/4
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	3 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/4
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 11
Forcs.....	5 @ 9
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	13 @ 14
Ewes (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Yearlings (carcass).....	11 @ 12
Wethers (carcass).....	10 @ 11
Mutton (carcass).....	7 @ 8
Mutton, legs.....	14 @ 14
Mutton, breads.....	14 @ 14
Mutton stews.....	14 @ 14
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	16 @ 16
Lamb, saddles.....	16 @ 16
Lamb, legs.....	16 @ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	8
Tenderloins.....	13 1/4
Pork Loins.....	10
Spare Ribs.....	5
Butts.....	7 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	7 1/4
Trimnings.....	5
Pigs' Tails.....	3 1/4
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	4 1/4
Heads (rough).....	4 1/4
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/4
Hocks.....	0
Cheek Meat.....	4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/4
Backfat.....	9 1/4
Plux (per lb).....	8
Kidneys (per lb).....	2 1/4
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	3
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb).....	3
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/4
Tongues.....	9

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/4 per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.

50 to 60 lb.....	7 @ 8
65 to 75 lb.....	8 @ 9
80 to 125 lb.....	9 @ 10

BUTTER.

Firsts.....	@ 20
Crems extra.....	@ 20
Seconds.....	@ 21

EGGS.

Fresh.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Storage Packed.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Seconds.....	11 @ 12

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 22.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,248	6	2,538	53,446	9,790
Sixtieth St.....	2,815	76	11,425	2,807	4
Fortieth St.....					13,851
West Sh. R. R.....	2,846	62		369	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	2,547				3,048
B. & O. R. R.....				1,228	
Weehawken.....	980			1,630	
Scattering.....			77	41	
Totals.....	12,437	144	14,040	59,521	20,683
Last week.....	10,167	174	15,859	44,455	20,527

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian.....	112	2,500	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Germanic.....		1,100	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric.....		3,500	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Victorian.....	168		
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Germanic.....		1,100	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Cedric.....		1,400	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Victorian.....	243	1,025	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Menominee.....	305		
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Menasha.....	325		
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. St. Andrews.....	320		
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Victorian.....	280		
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Menominee.....	250	777	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Menasha.....	340	1,128	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. New York.....		600	
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.....		2,400	
Armour & Co., Ss. Victorian.....		1,900	
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Andrew.....	60		
J. H. Hathaway & Co., Ss. Sylvania.....	848		
N. Mackintosh & Co., Ss. Sylvania.....		604	
Oudaly Packing Co., Ss. Etruria.....		1,800	
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad.....	60	35	
Total exports.....	3,496	1,065	18,203
Total exports last week.....	1,564	150	11,678
Boston exports this week.....			11,064
Baltimore exports this week.....	2,178	2,010	
Philadelphia exports this week.....	424		791
Newport News exports this week.....	308		
Montreal exports this week.....	5,020	676	
Quebec exports this week.....	900		
To London.....	3,533	800	1,903
To Liverpool.....	5,466	3,056	25,155
To Glasgow.....	1,517	288	
To Manchester.....			
To Newport News.....			
To Antwerp.....	1,121	172	
To Southampton.....			3,000
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	60	35	
Totals to all ports.....	12,424	4,351	30,058
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,734	3,240	20,780

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@5.55
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.70@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.65
Oxen and stags.....	2.25@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.50@4.90
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	7.15@8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8.25
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb 7.75@8.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@6.60
Hogs, medium.....	@6.70
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.75@6.80
Pigs.....	@6.80
Roughs.....	5.60@5.80

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb. \$7.00
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb. 6.50
Spring lambs, culls.....	per 100 lb. 6.00
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb. 5.50
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb. 5.25
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb. 4.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	@ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4

Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8
Hogs, 180 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 190 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	@ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 12
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 11
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 9
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb.....	@ 16
Spring chickens Western per lb.....	@ 16
Spring chickens Southern per lb.....	@ 14
Fowls per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters per lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Turkeys per lb.....	11 @ 12
Ducks average Western per pair.....	8 @ 11.00
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pair.....	7 @ 8.50
Geese Western per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair.....	90 @ 1.00
Live pigeons old per pair.....	@ 30
Live pigeons young per pair.....	@ 25

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 9 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 13 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 15
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 10
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	250 @ 260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 30c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	2c to 3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	35c to 50c a piece
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 18c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 @ -

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	
Hog, American, in cas. or bks., per lb., F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, eggs, per lb., F.O.S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 1/4	23 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	6 1/4	
Coriander.....	3 1/4	05
Mace.....	53	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
I extra.....	17
I.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
IX.....	14 1/4
IX.....	14
IX.....	14
IX.....	13
IX.....	12
IX.....	11
IX.....	10
IX.....	9
IX.....	9

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	per lb. .12
No. 2 grass kips.....	per lb. .09
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.90
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, avg. best.....	13 @ 15
Old.....	14 @ 15
Broilers—Phila., 2 lb av'ge to pair, per pair.....	40 @ 50
Phila., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per pair.....	@ 25
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	@ 23
State & Penn., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb.....	22 @ 25
State & Penn., mixed sizes, per lb.....	19 @ 21
Balto., dry-pick, mixed sizes.....	30 @ 21
Western, dry-pick, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Western, scalded, per lb.....	16 @ 18
Southern, scalded, small, per lb.....	13 @ 15
Foris—Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 13 1/4
Other Western, dry pickled, small, fancy.....	@ 13 1/4
Southern and Southwestern, dry pickled.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Southern and Southwestern, scalded.....	@ 13
Old Cocks.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.....	@ 17 1/2
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	@ 2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Young hens—No. 1.....	@ 18
Young toms, No. 1.....	@ 19
Young mixed, No. 1.....	18 1/4 @ 19
Young mixed, average.....	17 1/4 @ 18
Broilers—dry pickled, No. 1.....	19 @ 21
Scalded, No. 1.....	16 @ 18
Capons—Choice, large.....	21 @ 22
Capons—Medium size.....	19 @ 20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$20.00	@21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	\$22.50	@23.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	1.95	@ 2.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.00	@ 2.05
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	\$13.50	@13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55	@ 2.90
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.00	@ 2.70
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. a. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 15 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@28.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.80	@ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05	@ 3.07½
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.09	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake.....	7/6	6/	12c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	17c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 1/2
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 1/2
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/0	2/	16c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended June 20, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week June 20, 1903.	Week June 21, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to June 20, 1903.
U. Kingdom.....	402	457	22,457
Continent.....	557	358	15,134
So. & Cen. Am.....	527	380	12,833
West Indies.....	438	1,146	40,026
Br. No. Am. Col.....	285	70	7,975
Other countries.....	5	.....	706
Totals.....	2,214	2,411	90,191

BACON AND HAM, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	9,048,410	12,254,477	328,924,637
Continent.....	1,004,725	909,290	36,014,200
So. & Cen. Am.....	214,850	77,144	3,805,440
West Indies.....	192,550	170,190	7,521,893
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	.....	72,523
Other countries.....	28,400	.....	2,000,175
Totals.....	11,388,935	11,411,001	370,907,870

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	4,684,670	3,521,180	180,355,410
Continent.....	2,822,620	3,309,815	105,943,145
So. & Cen. Am.....	480,850	165,970	11,143,351
West Indies.....	882,631	687,370	22,606,216
Br. No. Am. Col.....	51,927	160	285,621
Other countries.....	132,200	5,700	1,856,900
Totals.....	9,054,973	7,780,204	382,190,643

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	From—	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon & Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	1,500	5,390,375	4,091,530	.....
Boston.....	366	2,818,225	956,997	.....
Portland, Me.....	32	1,412,250	412,000	.....
Philadelphia.....	118	236,241	469,650	.....
Baltimore.....	5	66,238	506,173	.....
New Orleans.....	94	60,075	255,831	.....
Mobile.....	.....	47,525	181,200	.....
Montreal.....	.....	1,373,066	430,252	.....
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,214	11,388,935	9,054,973	.....

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902, to June 20, 1903.	June 21, 1902, to June 20, 1903.	Decrease.
Lard, lbs.....	382,190,643	367,064,368	.....
Pork, lbs.....	19,838,200	21,506,400	1,668,200
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	379,190,643	452,004,368	73,197,000

Specify LUNKENHEIMER Regrinding Valves "Last as long as the pipe"

GENERAL MARKETS

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter from Thomas H. White & Co.)

The market for ammoniates continues strong, demand from all quarters is good, and prices are well maintained. We quote: Ground tankage, 11, 12@10, \$2.25@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10½@15, \$2.20@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; do., 6@25, \$16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.22½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, \$2.60@10, \$2.62½@10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia.—Cable to-day quotes prices unchanged at about \$3.25 to \$3.27½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York, June and July shipment, but market sluggish.

Nitrate of Soda.—Ex. ship now discharging, \$2; July delivery, \$2; August-December, \$1.95@1.97½.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market early in the week showed a little more life at a reduction of one florin from the close of last week, but is now in the old rut again, dragging along at 45 florins for choice grades.

There is no business at all in neutral lard, and this article can be quoted nominally at from 52 to 53 florins. Price is still too high compared to that of oleo oil.

Cottonseed oil unchanged; fine qualities hard to get.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 26.—Beef—Extra mess, 75s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 87s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 55s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland light, 49s.; short rib, 55s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 52s.; long middles, heavy 51s.; short clear, 51s.; clear bellies, 48s.; shoulders, square 11 to 13 lbs., 39s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 42s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 41s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 52s.; American finest colored, 54s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s. 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s. 3d. Rosin, common, 5s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined (London), 5 11-16d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 6d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 22s. 3d.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.62; city steam, \$7.50@7.75; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.85; South America, tes., \$9.50; do., kegs, \$10.60; compounds, \$7.37½@7.50.

HOG MARKETS JUNE 26.

CHICAGO. — Receipts, 15,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.75@6.02½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.35@5.57½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; 10c. higher; \$5.60@5.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,500; higher; \$5.55@6.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; 10c. higher; \$5.65@5.90.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 35 cars; slow; \$6@6.10.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; higher; \$6.05@6.10.

SPICE AND SEASONING REVIEW.

(McCormick & Co.'s Baltimore Spice Letter. Specially written for The National Provisioner.)

American stocks of pepper are being still reduced, seasonable demand good. It will be inexplicable to us if we do not see higher figures.

Cables on Lampong show recession in price, doubtless because such high figures have been asked for it that it has turned buyers to other grades.

White pepper advanced ¼c.

Zanzibar Chillies 1 to 1½c. higher.

Bright Japan Chillies 13¼c. to 14c. per lb., as to grade.

Cloves firm, but no advance.

Mace—Holland sales higher and buyers will have to pay full value.

Pimento firm, with no information as to probable future trend of prices.

Nutmegs somewhat easier. Prime 105-110's 28 to 29c. per lb.

Cassias, all grades are firm at top prices.

Gingers, no change. African and Race, 6½ to 7¼c. per lb.

Mustard seed, California, 4 to 4¼c. per lb.

Celery seed somewhat easier.

Caraway seed, 4½ to 5¼c.

Poppy seed, 5½ to 6c.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	300	17,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	100	4,000	.....
St. Louis.....	1,200	5,000	1,500
Omaha.....	700	11,000	500

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

Chicago.....	21,000	50,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha.....	3,700	7,000	4,000

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Chicago.....	5,000	15,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	12,000	2,000
Omaha.....	6,000	18,000	3,000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

Chicago.....	25,000	52,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	16,000	2,000
Omaha.....	6,000	14,000	2,500

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

Kansas City.....	2,500	11,000	1,000
Chicago.....	8,000	30,000	10,000
Omaha.....	4,000	8,400	4,000

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

Chicago.....	3,000	15,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	6,000	500
St. Louis.....	3,000	4,500	5,500
Omaha.....	1,500	4,500	5,000

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

FRAUD IN LAMB DRESSING.

George E. Oldmeadow, Hon. Secretary of the Chester, Eng., Butchers' Association, gives the following information in regard to malpractices in dressing lambs: During the past few years there has been a great increase in the practice of dressing lambs of the previous year and marketing them to meet the demand for spring lamb. In many districts throughout the country this has been a source of trouble and complaint; and here and there some attempts have been made to deal with the evil, and to find some means to prevent what is an undoubted fraud upon the public; an injustice to traders killing only genuine lamb; and a course also injurious to feeders, whose expensively produced early lamb is placed in competition with young mutton which sells at much less money and proves more or less unsatisfactory to the purchaser. The growth of the practice in this neighborhood impelled the Chester Butchers' Association to bring the matter before the local Public Health Committee, but notwithstanding the strong representations of the president (Mr. Sheriff Dodd) and the instances submitted by the Secretary, it was found that no powers (either local or general) existed under which action could be taken.

The subject was then laid before the Board of Agriculture, who very promptly instructed their representative (Mr. Haygarth Brown) to make full enquiries. Upon hearing a statement of the circumstances, this gentleman expressed full sympathy with the efforts of the association, and intimated that the board would willingly deal with the question, so soon as they were assured that public opinion was against the tolerance of what might be regarded as an evasion of the Merchandise Marks Act, and to afford a reason for legislation if existing laws prove inadequate.

ANGORA GOATS LIKE A BANK.

An Illinois farmer and his industrious goats got on well together and made money, as follows, according to Assistant Secretary Bardwell of the American Angora Breeders' Association:

He purchased one hundred acres of valuable land covered with brush and producing but little grass or anything of value. In the spring of 1900 he bought three hundred Angora goats and turned them in on this land. In eighteen months they killed all the brush and sprouts, and he had the land well seeded to blue grass. He assisted the goats by cutting down the large timber, leaving the goats to take care of the sprouts.

While the goats were doing this work they paid him for the privilege by giving him two clips of mohair and raising him two crops of kids.

The first year he received \$280 for his mohair and raised 246 kids.

The second he received \$450 for his mohair and 293 kids. In the fall he sold his land at \$60 an acre, making \$20 per acre profit on the land.

He also sold 280 head of wethers and wether kids and 175 head of does, receiving on an average \$3 dollars per head for his wethers and \$5 each for his does, many of which were old does and doe kids. He received altogether from goats sold \$1,720.

This added to the amount received from mohair made a total of \$2,450, which was \$250 more than the cost of original flock. He still has on his farm 380 head of fine goats, with which he expects to repeat the operation.

PROHIBITS USE OF TRADING STAMPS.

The city of Montreal, Can., has passed a drastic by-law or ordinance prohibiting the use of trading stamps within that municipality. The following is the main clause of this new anti-trading stamp by-law:

No person in the city of Montreal, shall give, sell, distribute or receive any trading stamps or coupons, nor shall any person employ similar means nor resort to similar devices, which may be construed as equivalent to or as having the same effect as the said trading stamps or coupons.

No person, firm, company or corporation shall, in the said city of Montreal, carry on or pursue the trade of such stamps or coupons or other similar devices, or their equivalent, or that which may be construed as having the same effect.

PHIL ARMOUR'S MAXIMS.

Good men are not cheap.

Capital can do nothing without brains to direct it.

An American boy counts one, long before his time to vote.

We can't help the past, but we can look out for the future.

Hope is pretty good security to go to a bank to borrow money on.

A "sit-down-method" won't do a minute in this age of aggressiveness.

There is nothing else on earth so annoying as procrastination in decisions.

A man does not necessarily have to be a lawyer to have good, hard sense.

An indiscreet man usually lives to see the folly of his ways; and if doesn't, his children do.

A man should always be close to the situation, know what he is doing, and not take anything for granted.

There is one element that is worth its weight in gold, and that is loyalty. It will cover a multitude of weaknesses.

It is an easy matter to handle even congested controversies, where the spirit of the parties is right and honest.

The trouble with a great many men is, they don't appreciate their predicament until they get into the quicksand.

When you are striving to do that which is right be courteous and nice in every way, but don't get "turned down."

The man who wants to marry happily should pick out a good mother and marry one of her daughters; any one will do.

It is all right, in some cases, to bank on a man's pedigree; but, in most men, there is something a great deal deeper than this matter of genealogy.

A "YELLOW" SONG.

(As sung by a Chicago dairy paper.)

No more can we
The praises sing,
Of yellow corn
And call it King—
No more can we
Eat milk and mush,
For we don't want
A yellow blush;
The yellow orange
We will pass
And yellow apple,
Too, alas!
And listen all
You gentle folk—
When eggs you eat
Cut out the yolk—
'Twon't do to take
The fearful chance,
That it might paint
Your countenance,
But wait, a thought
Just now illumes
And saves us from
Fear that consumes—
Shall we allow
An oleo fellow
To tell us what
Should not be yellow?

NOT WHAT THEY SOUND LIKE.

The National Provisioner is interested in livestock and meats—wholesale and retail—but that does not imply that it cares a fig about:

Pig iron.
Race meets.
Mine stock.
News butchers.
Sculling stakes.
Smelters' "pigs."
Sea chops.
Wagon tongues.
Hearts of oak.
Social good livers.
Lights of creation.
Cowslips.
Small "fries."
Forequarters of ships.
The flanks of an army.
Kidney beans.
The "roast" of an adverse contemporary.
A political broil.
The horns of a dilemma.
Tales of woe.
The "skin" game.
The bowels of the earth.
The hoofs of tyrants.
The legs of a cup course.
The eyes of suspicion.
The mouth of rivers.
A bull stock movement.
Pigmies.
Lamb basters.
Sheepish folks.
Slaughter of the innocents.
Packing trolley cars.
Or a hundred other silly subjects which sound like they do, but which have no connection whatever with the live or dead meat trade in any way.

BUFFALO BUTCHERS MUST PAY.

The Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., has been in a fight for some time with the local retail butchers on the license question. He is winning out by forcing the meat men to come to time and pay for their licenses or pay the penalty. Of the 66 recalcitrants turned over to the Corporation Counsel for legal treatment, 22 took out licenses in one day. It was a busy day.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

John Kempf, the well known butcher of Chico, Cal., has died there. He was a pioneer business man.

John Gooch, the retired butcher of Hampden, Ia., is dead. He was born in England in 1844.

Daniel Libby, who conducted a butcher shop at Waterville, Me., for nine years, is dead, aged 72. He was prominent in local affairs at that place.

J. F. Johnson, the prominent meat man at Brookfield, Miss., has died. He was highly esteemed.

W. H. Miller, the old time Gerard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., marketman, died there last week, aged 75.

James Butler, the well-to-do butcher of Detroit, Mich., became despondent and killed himself. He was only 44 years old. His wife and son survive him.

August S. Spiegel, the wealthy sausage manufacturer and merchant of Boston, Mass., was believed to have drowned in the river there on Saturday. The stream was dragged for his body.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

The bankruptcy schedules of Byron Lighthart, a grocer and butcher of Schenectady, N. Y., have been filed. The debts are about \$6,000, and a stock appraised at \$2,347.47 was sold by the sheriff for \$1,211.

George J. Metzger, the well known Springfield, Mass., meat and provision man, has failed. Liabilities \$23,000; assets \$12,560.

Gaylord's meat market has been burned at New Lisbon, Wis.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The recent Western floods produced a mild meat famine in Norfolk, Va. Beef jumped up a bit.

The Western Butter & Meat Company, of McKeesport, Pa., has been chartered. Capital \$5,000.

The Brockton, Mass., beef houses delivered their meat in spite of the strike there. It was "up to them" for a day or so however.

The Cleveland City Council has placed \$50,000 at the disposal of the Market Commission for the purpose of acquiring a market site.

The butchers of Springfield, Mo., have agreed to close their shops at 7:30 o'clock every week day except Saturday, and open Sunday until 9 a. m.

Frank H. Suts is the new manager of the T. H. Wheeler Co., at Corning, N. Y. "Frank Suts" is the saying. He was the head office man under the former manager.

James Boxwell, the butcher at 631 B street, N. W., Washington, D. C., failed to remove the feet of a butchered lamb. He was fined \$10 and costs for thus violating the pure food law. He will appeal the case.

Henry Strebig, the rapid butcher at Fargo, N. D., smashed North Dakota and Minnesota butchering records a few days ago, and astonished the onlookers. He felled and dressed a 1,000 lb. steer in 16 minutes—made it ready for market.

NEW MEAT INSPECTORS.

The Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed the following five assistant market clerks at the salaries specified:

Oscar M. White, 241 Hickory street, Washington Market, \$900; George J. Wheeler, 110 Bird avenue, Elk Street Market, \$900; Albert N. Munzert, 18 Hickory street, Elk Street Market, \$800; John J. Mock, Jr., 210 Adams street, Broadway Market, \$900; George J. Hambleton, 387 North Division street, Clinton Market, \$800.

NEW SHOPS.

J. A. Gillner has opened a new market in the Snyder building on Main street, Elmhurst, Pa.

Snyder & Morris have just opened their meat market in Croghan, N. Y.

Frank Fall owns the new meat market which has just been opened in North Detroit street, Kenton, O.

The New Era Company, of Philadelphia, on Saturday opened a meat market at 423 West 3d street, Chester, Pa.

George Faber will open a meat market at 360 West Market street, York City, Pa., in a few days.

Robert Pronix has just opened the Greater Meat Market at Jane and Linn streets, Bay City, Mich.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

F. W. Howe has purchased the meat market at Brattleboro, Vt.

Joseph Pister has bought H. Strausberg's market at 518 New street, Easton, Pa.

Langfitt & Vamer now own Chas. Morrison's butcher shop on St. Mary's avenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.

W. N. Cheney has bought Marchesi & McCarry's meat market at Lenox Dale, Mass. Nelson C. Martin has closed the meat market run by him at Mottville, N. Y.

John H. Young succeeds W. D. Wire in the meat market business at Johnstown, Pa.

Frank S. Mang has taken charge of T. E. Norton's market, 261 Bleecker street, Utica, N. Y., which he purchased.

George Sleeman has bought the meat market of P. Hartnett, at Waterloo avenue, White Hall, Ill.



Butchers' Tools

Take a Plumb Cleaver. Get the hardest hone you can find. Smite the hone lustily. If the edge turns, send the cleaver back. Our butchers' tools are made to stand hard work. If any tool passes our tests that should not, we want to know it.

Plumb's Cleavers

are made of the best soft-steel bodies with deep tool-steel bits. The soft steel is tough and strong; the tool steel holds the cutting edge. If you have a special pattern, we can make it better and stronger than any butcher's tool you ever tried.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Incorporated,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The newly formed Peoria, Ill., Retail Butchers' Association has elected the following officers for the first year: President, L. W. Moorehouse; vice-president, John Zerwekh; secretary, C. A. Hovenden; treasurer, A. J. Ruch. Secretary Hovenden when asked about the project of the butchers building a packinghouse on the cooperative plan, said that no such proposition has been discussed as yet. He further stated that the association did not intend to fight the packers.

The retail butchers of Los Angeles, Cal., are about to organize themselves into an association. They are likely to be joined in this by the Pasadena butchers.

The Game and Fish Association of Bluehill, Mass., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. R. Butler; first vice-president, James Mortell; second vice-president, Dr. Herbert Herrick; secretary, F. B. Snow; treasurer, F. H. Butler; executive committee, Harvey M. Curtis, Pearl Emerson, Norman H. Mayo, George R. Romney, F. P. Merrill.

The Pueblo, Col., Retail Butchers' Association has decided to offer \$500 in prizes for the cowboy broncho "busting" and cattle roping contests. Several ranchmen of Colorado have signified their intention of bringing some of the worst "outlaws" in the way of bronchos that can be gathered on the range. To ride these will be a great feat for even the best of Colorado's cowboys. Wild cattle will

also be brought from the ranges to be used in the roping contests.

The Retail Butchers' association of Columbus, O., met and discussed the action of the packinghouses in refusing to store cuts of meats between market days for the butchers. As far as could be learned no definite action was taken on the matter.

The association also discussed a proposed trip to Cincinnati late in July. The local butchers will be the guests of the Cincinnati association.

The butcher shops of Shenandoah, Pa., will be closed hereafter on Sundays, the Butchers' Association having so decided at a meeting recently held. Cards are displayed in the windows of the shops stating that a \$25 fine is the penalty for violation of the law.

Butchers and Grocers' day at Toledo, O., saw a fine contest for the world's champion beef dressing contest for a purse of \$1,000. Phil Kessel, the present champion and Nicholas P. Carr ripped beef open and peeled hides for the honor and the money. Kessel won after a good contest.

CITY TO RUN A MARKET.

The city of Kenosha, Wis., has decided to open a provision and grocery store for supplying the paupers dependent upon the municipality. The city thinks it can buy wholesale, sell at cost and save money. That's a new contract method. A trial will be made at once.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Vol. XXVIII

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JUNE 27, 1903

No. 26

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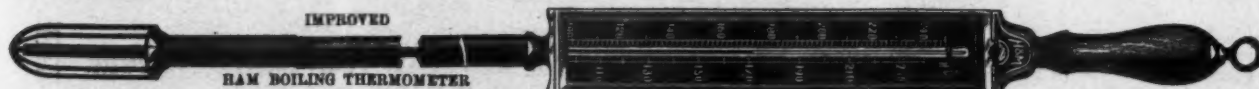


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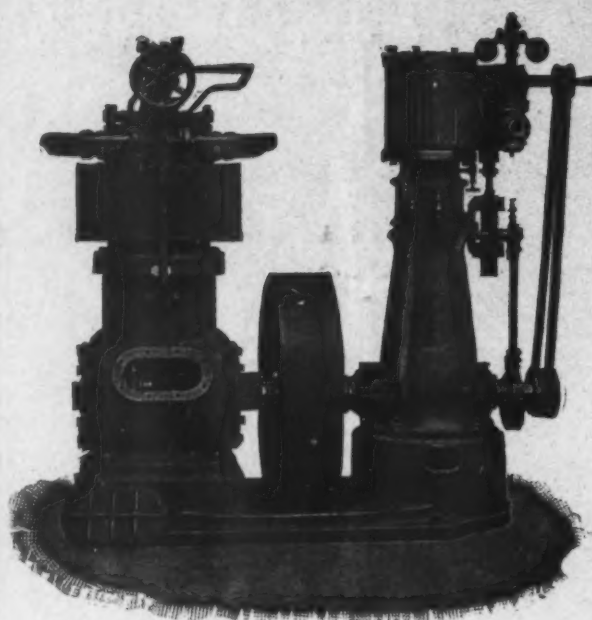
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LENGTH	THICKNESS	QUANTITY IN CASE	PER 1,000
4½ inch	5-32 inch	80,000	\$0.60
5 "	7-32 "	40,800	.83
5½ "	7-32 "	40,800	.92
5½ "	4-16 "	26,400	1.05
6 "	7-32 "	40,800	1.00
6 "	4-16 "	26,400	1.10
7 "	4-16 "	18,000	1.20
7 "	5-16 "	14,000	1.70
8 "	6-16 "	9,600	2.70

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 132d St. and 12th Ave.
 626 German Place. (near Westchester Ave.)
 178 Boerum Street, Brooklyn.
 106 N. 6th St., Brooklyn.
 200 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.
 214 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.
 Fifth Avenue and Pacific St., Brooklyn.
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SEE PAGE 47 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 48 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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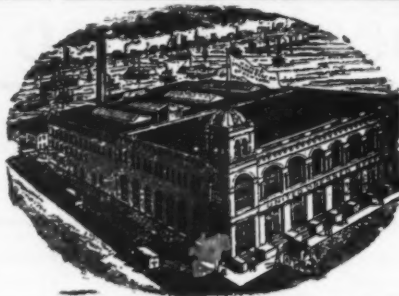
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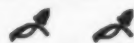
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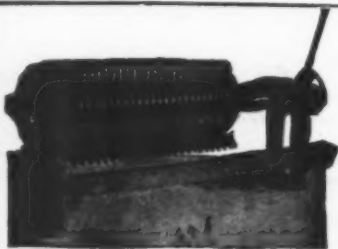
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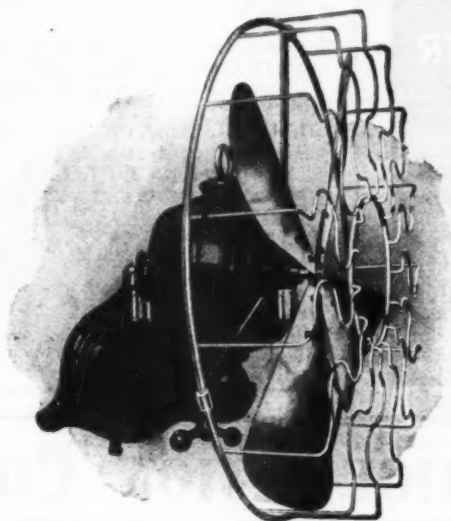
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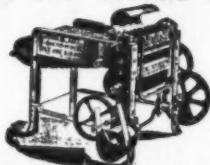
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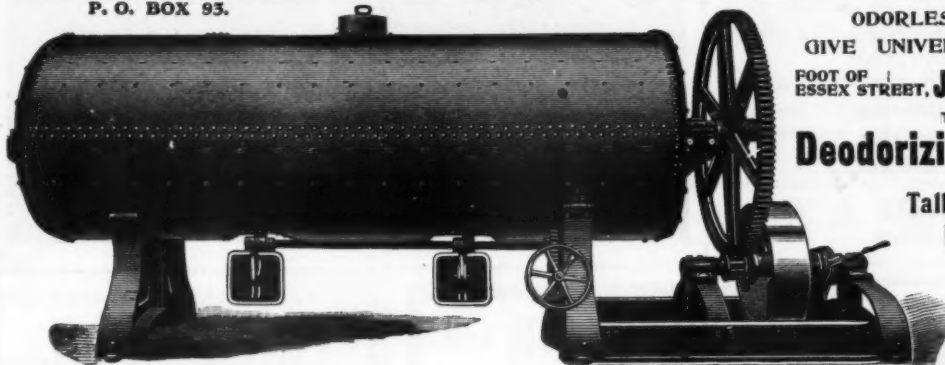
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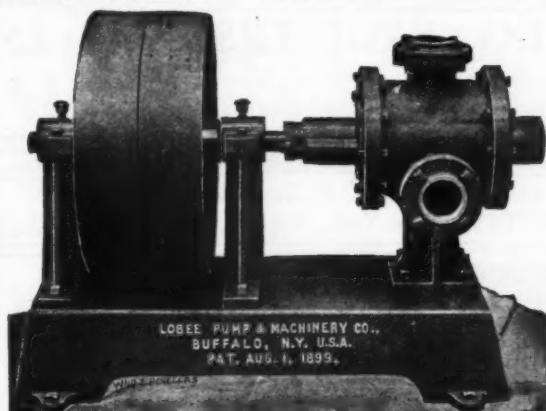
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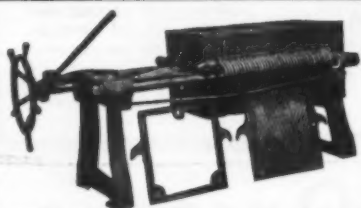
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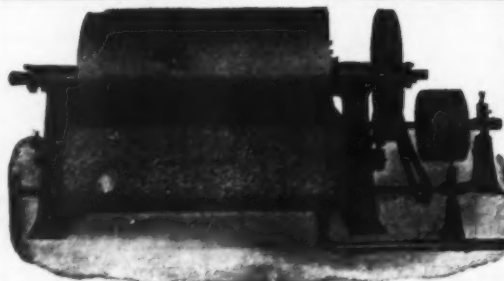
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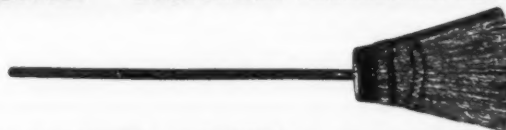
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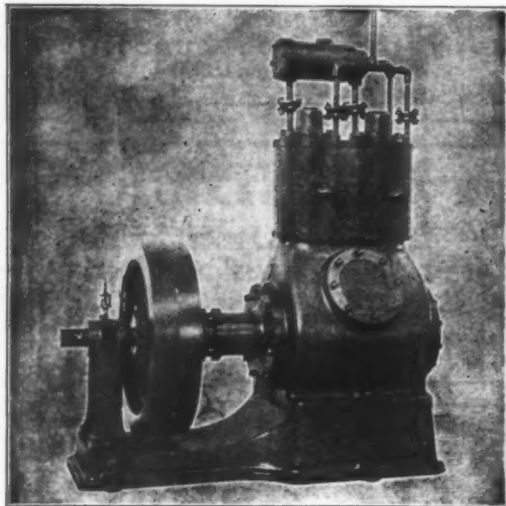
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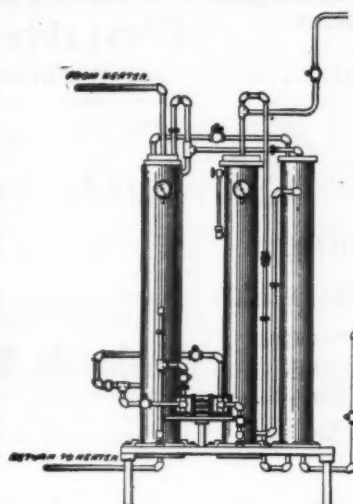
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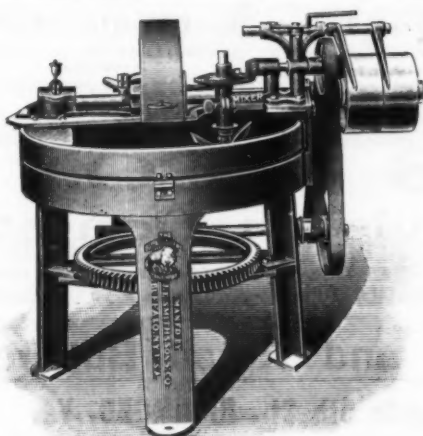
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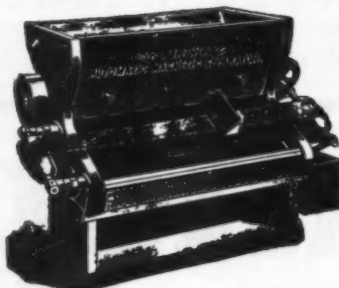


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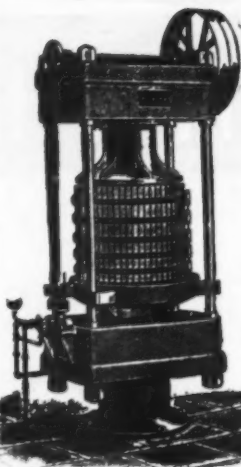
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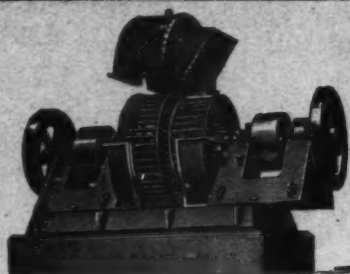
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Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
Van Winkle Gln & Machine Works.
- PACKING.**
Robinson & Sons, J. L.
Jenkins Bros.
- PAINT.**
Acme Pneumatic Whitewash Co.
Hook, F. E.
National Paint & Varnish Co.
Standard Paint Co.
- PAINTING MACHINES.**
Acorn Brass Mfg. Co.
Hook, F. E.
- PATENTS.**
Wilson, H. B. & Co.
- PIGS' FOOT SPLITTERS.**
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
- PIPE COVERINGS.**
Kearney, Robert A.
Union Fibre Co.
- PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.**
Agar Packing Co.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Co.
Bailey & Co., J. S.
Bender Co., Wm.
Boston Packing & Provision Co.
Dold Packing Co., Jacob.
Eichel & Co.
Fairlamb, F. R.
Fellin Company, John J.
German-American Provision Co.
Halstead & Co.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Kings & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
Lipton, The T. J. Co.
Morris Nelson & Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Perkins & Co., T. M.
Roersch & Sons.
Rohe & Brother.
Ruddy Bros.
Schlorer, Edw.
Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co.
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.
Stern & Son, Joseph.
Swift & Company.
Trenton Abattoir Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Virginia Packing Co.
- POULTRY.**
Jamison, John.
McMullin & Co.
Sliz, A.
- POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.**
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
- PRESERVATIVES.**
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Swan Chemical Co.
- PRESSES.**
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
The Boomer & Boschert Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
Perrin, William H.
Shriver, T., & Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
- PROVISIONS.**
Bailey & Co., J. S.
Bender Company, William.
Bower, John & Co.
Keane, T. T.
Margrum Prov. Co.
McMullin & Co.
Ottman & Co., Wm.
People's Provision Co.
Reed's Sons, C. H.
Robinson, G. W.
Roersch & Sons.
Shea, John.
Simon, Chas.
Snyder, W. A.
Springfield Provision Co.
Union Beef Co.
Wheeler Co., T. H.
Zimmerman, M.
- PUMPS.**
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Loboc Pump & M. Co.
Stewart Heater Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
Taber Pump Co.
- REFRIGERATING MACHINES.**
American Linde Refrigeration Co.
A. H. Barber Mfg. Co.
Brunswick Ref. Co.
Domestic Ice Machine Co.
Frick Co., The.
Imperial Ice Machine Co.
Remington Machine Co.
Singer Auto. Ice Machine Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
Wolf Co., Fred. W.
- REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.**
Wolf Co., The Fred. W.
- REFRIGERATING PIPE.**
Wolf Co., The Fred. W.
- ROOFING.**
F. W. Bird & Sons.
Standard Paint Co.
- SAL SODA.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.**
(See Pork and Beef Packers.)
- SCALES.**
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- SCREENING MACHINERY.**
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- SEPARATORS.**
Howes Co., The S.
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- SILICATES OF SODA.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- SPICES.**
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Fischer Mills.
Hellriegel & Co.
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- SPICE GRINDERS.**
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.
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Dopp Co., H. Wm.
Taber Pump Co.
- SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- SODA ASH.**
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
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Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.
- STEAM GAGES.**
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.
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- STEAM TRAPS.**
American Blower Co.
- SUPPLIES FOR BUTCHERS.**
Allbright-Nell Co.
American Wire Form Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
McLean, James.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Plumb, F. R.
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Billingham, P., & Co.
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Hurlford, O. P.
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Plumb, F. R.
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Wm. Graver Tank Works.
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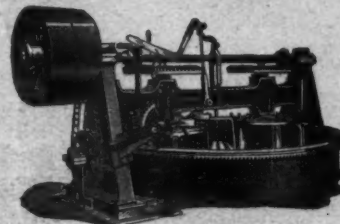
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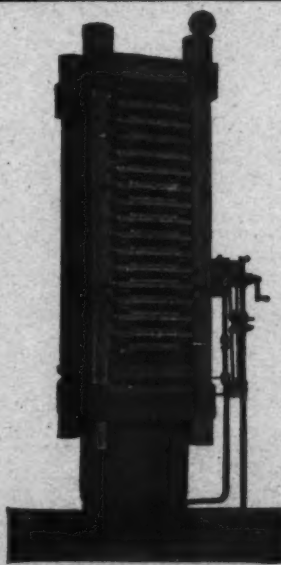
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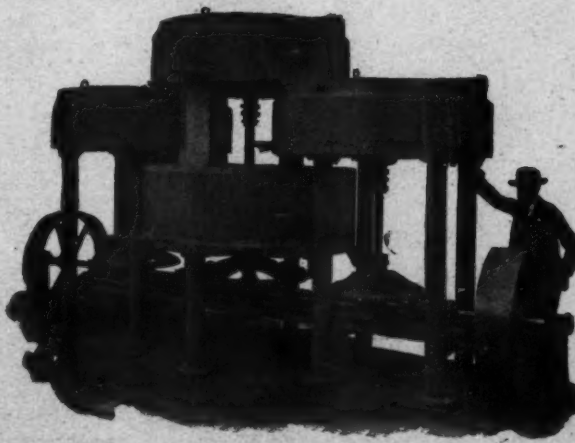
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